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HSUS NEWS

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

SUMMER 1995

VOL. 40 NO. 3

INSIDE:
GIFTS AND
CALENDARS!
PAGE 42



EXECUTIVE'S VIEW

Leveraging Our Resources

Our voice is being heard; our presence felt

As you read the annual report for 1994 in this issue of the *HSUS News* (see page 19), you cannot help but to notice how frequently The HSUS, HSI, and EarthKind are influencing governmental agencies and various organizations as we advance our animal-protection and environmental programs and activities. Either in cooperation with or as a catalyst within these agencies and organizations, we are increasingly becoming a potent force in shaping their policies and practices. Many of these bodies heretofore have not been ethically responsive to the well-being of nonhuman creatures and their environments.

Our voice is being heard and our presence felt in the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Whaling Commission, the American Red Cross, and the European Union. To say that we are always welcome in such circles of power and influence would be wishful thinking—but we are respected. Because our message is ethically right and technically sound, we are having an influence on many decisions and actions that otherwise would not reflect the needs of animals and their environments.

We are able to accomplish all this for a number of reasons, not least of which is the high degree of professionalism we bring to the table. For the past several years, The HSUS has been building a staff of highly trained and extremely com-

petent individuals, standouts among their peers in every way. We are no longer categorized as a collection of “animal cuddlers” or “posy sniffers,” but as an organization that has proven itself capable of shaping the future for animals and the habitats that sustain them.

Another reason why we have reached a new level of effectiveness is the timely and direct fashion in which we now communicate our message. Through our publications, our media contacts, our in-depth and hard-hitting investigations, and our effective lobbying, we are leveraging our resources to make a radical difference for animals.

The HSUS and its affiliates—HSI, EarthKind, the National Association for Humane and Environmental Education, the Center for Respect of Life and Environment, the International Center for Earth Concerns, and the HSUS Wildlife Land Trust—are known and respected by all those whose doors we enter. Regardless of the form our presence takes, our message is clear and unequivocal: we abhor and shall oppose at every level the abuse and suffering of animals. It is a message not easily ignored.

You—our members, supporters, and friends now more than two million strong—make possible our work and programs. Without your personal dedication and support, your unflagging confidence and encouragement, we could not succeed. Because of you, and others like you, we shall continue to press for the day when the abuse and suffering of animals becomes a concern of all humankind. ■



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John A. Hoyt

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THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

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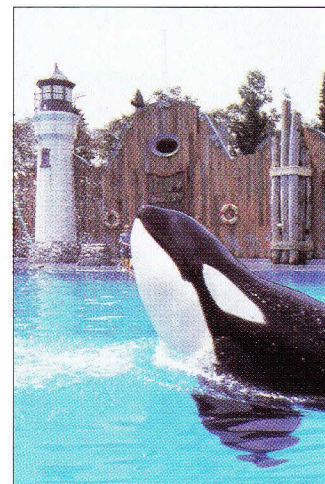
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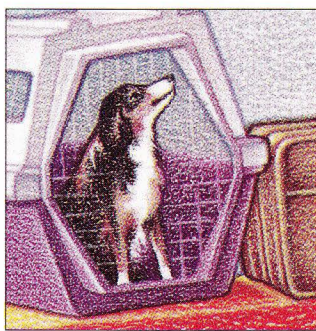


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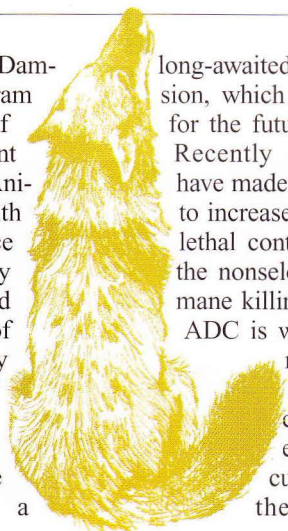
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SPOTLIGHT

NOTES,
COMMENT,
AND MISCEL-
LANE FROM
THE HSUS

THE ANIMAL Damage Control Program (ADC), a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), annually poisons, traps, and shoots millions of animals, primarily for the protection of agriculture (see the Spring 1995 *HSUS News*). In March the program released a



long-awaited record of decision, which charts a course for the future of the ADC. Recently ADC officials have made public promises to increase the use of non-lethal controls and reduce the nonselective and inhumane killing for which the ADC is well known. The record of decision makes it clear that APHIS endorses the current program, thereby ensuring

that the killing of wildlife will continue to increase. The HSUS is considering legal action in response to this decision.

THE HSUS'S three-year investigation into canned hunts (in which customers pay a fee to kill animals who are trapped in man-made enclosures) is paying legislative dividends. This year Texas and Virginia passed laws banning some types of canned hunts, and similar bills are pending in

several other states.

While The HSUS is encouraged by the flurry of state activity, we believe federal legislation is needed. We have worked with Rep. George Brown of California and Rep. Porter Goss of Florida to introduce H.R. 1202, a bill prohibiting interstate trade in captive exotic animals for canned hunts.

The HSUS hopes that a Senate companion bill will be introduced and that the House Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on the issue of canned hunts later this year.

HSUS members can voice their opinions. Write to Congress: ask your representative (The Honorable ____, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) to cosponsor H.R. 1202; ask your senators (The Honorable ____, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510) to introduce a companion bill to H.R. 1202.

THE HSUS is celebrating National Farm Animals Awareness Week September 17-23, 1995, with a contest to generate ideas and encourage creative participation by individuals and organizations. The prizes and categories are as follows:

- \$1,000 to the individual or organization that carries out the most innovative event or activity celebrating the week and raising public awareness of farm animals.
- \$750 to the individual or organization that attracts the best media coverage of the week. Television, radio, and print coverage of the week in general or of particular sponsored events qualifies.
- \$250 for the most innovative idea for an activity or event to

IN MEMORIAM: JAMES HERRIOT 1916-1995

He was one of the greatest storytellers of all time, and as a teller of stories about animals, he has no modern peer. Radio commentator and storyteller Paul Harvey once remarked to me, "Of all the persons in the world I would most like to meet, James Herriot stands first in line."

Born in Sunderland in the north of England in 1916 and raised in Glasgow, James Alford Wight became a veterinarian and compassionate caregiver to animals in the magnificent hills and dales of Yorkshire. He was best known for his several books about his experiences with animals, written under the name James Herriot.

In 1985 Paul Harvey urged me to consider a way in which The HSUS could honor this outstanding author and veterinarian. Thus was born the HSUS James Herriot Award, to be given annually to a person or agency who, through communication with the public, has helped to promote and inspire an apprecia-

tion of and a concern for animals.

A few HSUS members joined my wife, Trudy, and me on a trip to Yorkshire in 1987 to inaugurate this award, in company with James Herriot and his wife, Joan. From that occasion grew a personal friendship I shall cherish through the years to come.

It has been said that James Herriot inspired more young people to enter the veterinary profession than did any other

person or circumstance. Without a doubt, he warmed the hearts and spirits of millions who came to love and respect this gifted storyteller, who introduced them to a new world of animals.

James Herriot died February 23, 1995. He leaves a legacy not soon to be forgotten, for it is a legacy of love, compassion, and respect for all the creatures of the world, great and small.—*John A. Hoyt, HSUS chief executive*



James Herriot receives the James Herriot medal from John A. Hoyt, then president of The HSUS, in Yorkshire in 1987.

celebrate the week. (The event or activity does not have to be carried out.)

- \$50 for the most interesting facts about farm animals or stories that reveal farm-animal

behavior. These can be first-person accounts or photocopies of published accounts. All published facts and stories must be accompanied by a photocopy of the reference that includes both the source and date.

- \$50 for photographs featuring the natural behaviors of farm animals, people with farm animals, close-ups of farm animals, or anything else consistent with the stated purpose of the week. These photographs must be accompanied by a special entry form, which is available from The HSUS.

The deadline for entries is November 1, 1995. For more information about the week or for information on entering the contest, contact the HSUS Bioethics and Farm Animal Protection section.

JOHN A. HOYT, chief executive of The HSUS and president of HSI, was recognized with two awards in May: a Doctor Honoris Causa (the highest degree awarded to distinguished world leaders for



their contributions in science, education, the arts, and the humanities) from the University of Bucharest and the President's Distinguished Ministry Award from the School

of Theology at Claremont (in California). The second award specifically recognized Mr. Hoyt as the builder of an organization—The HSUS—that responds to the scriptural call to care for animals and the Earth, bringing the humane message to the American public and theological community, and teaching the animal-protection community to recognize the spiritual and social dimensions of compassion for our fellow creatures.

FOLLOWING AN HSUS/

HSI undercover investigation into bear farming and trade in China and Taiwan (see the Spring 1995 *HSUS News*), Congress is considering legislation that will do two things: stop the U.S. importation of bear viscera and products and clamp down on the slaughter of U.S. bears for the domestic

and international trade in bear gallbladders and bile (which are used in traditional Chinese medicine). The trade in bear products threatens all eight species of bear and is endemic in this country and overseas. Bear poaching in the United States is on the rise—some forty



ILLUSTRATIONS BY BARBARA KIWAK

ESA: SPECIES PROFILE

AT RISK: CANADA LYNX

THREATS: Trapping and habitat destruction. The high prices offered for lynx pelts in the 1970s and 1980s led to a steep population decline. Lynx habitat has

been dramatically reduced by fire fighting, clear-cutting, and intensive timber management. Roads built for logging open the habitat to trappers and poachers.

POPULATION: Once occupied the northern United States from New England to the Pacific Northwest, and down the Rocky Mountains from Canada to Colorado. Now few lynx live in the



United States; the largest stable population (thirty) is in eastern Washington State.

ESA STATUS: Seven states list the species as endangered or threatened, but the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recently rejected a petition cosponsored by The HSUS to place the species on the federal endangered species list. This petition was supported by FWS biologists but was rejected by the FWS Washington, D.C., office—probably because of fears that a new listing would provide ammunition to the ESA's opponents. □

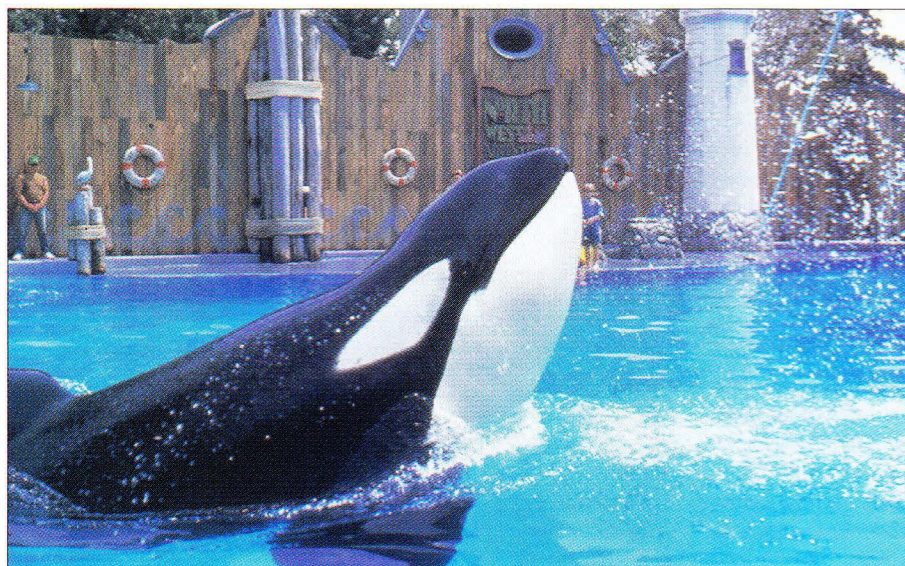
Many animals depend on the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for their survival. Here we focus on a species whose fate is linked with that of the ESA itself.

thousand bears are killed annually.

The Black Bear Protection Act (H.R. 353) was introduced in January by Rep. John Porter of Illinois; a Senate version of the bill is being drafted and will soon be introduced by Sen. Mitch McConnell Jr. of Kentucky. Although the act focuses primarily on the export of American black-bear viscera, The HSUS is working with members of Congress to broaden the scope of the legislation and ensure that it addresses the import, export, and domestic sale of viscera from all bear species.

DID YOU GET a postcard in your mailbox early in June? Postcards containing tips about dog-bite prevention, safety around dogs, and responsible pet ownership were to be mailed to every address in the country as part of National Dog Bite Prevention Week, a cooperative effort of The HSUS and the U.S. Postal Service. The HSUS and the postal service hope this educational campaign will help not just letter carriers, who are among the most common victims of dog bites (there are millions of cases annually), but other dog-bite victims as well. ■

WOLFEY/STONE IMAGES



Keiko, of Free Willy fame, in his pool at a Mexican marine park: The HSUS is committed to assuring a better future for Keiko and for other captive whales and dolphins, says HSUS President Paul G. Irwin.

MARINE MAMMALS

A Happy Ending to Keiko's Story? *Foundation's goal: restore movie star to health*

The movie *Free Willy* touched the hearts of millions of people around the world when it debuted in 1993. But it was the story behind the story that inspired outrage and action.

In the film an orca named "Willy" finally makes a triumphant escape from a theme park to his home in the sea. In real life, "Keiko," the orca who played the part of Willy, was languishing in a tiny pool at a Mexican marine park. His condition inspired a flood of demands to "Free Keiko."

Now it looks as though Keiko's story, like Willy's, will have a happy ending. After more than a year of negotiations and other efforts, led by Dave Phillips, executive director of Earth Island Institute, and with the support of individuals, including celebrities, and organizations, including The HSUS, an agreement has been reached to move Keiko to a new facility,

where he can be restored to health. Then, it is hoped, he can be returned to the sea to join the whale family from which he was taken more than a decade ago. If successful, this would be the first time a captive orca has been returned to the wild.

The building of Keiko's new home at the Oregon Coast Aquarium, as well as Keiko's move to the facility and his rehabilitation, will be carried out under the direction of the Free Willy Foundation. Paul G. Irwin, HSUS president and a member of the foundation's board of directors, says The HSUS is committed to assuring a better future for Keiko and for other whales and dolphins suffering in captivity.

In fact, The HSUS has long opposed the capture of whales and dolphins for display and has actively campaigned for state and federal legislation that would protect marine mammals from such incarceration. Until now there have been few

options for animals already in captivity. Although there is abundant evidence that captive whales and dolphins live much shorter, more stressful lives than cetaceans in the wild, few captive cetaceans have been successfully rehabilitated and released to their ocean homes. The techniques of such a complex procedure have not been developed nor have the animals' requirements been adequately understood.

According to Mr. Irwin, the facility being constructed in Oregon will be more than a way station for Keiko. It will be the focal point for progressive scientific study under the aegis of a new institute, with The HSUS coordinating the effort. The purpose of the institute is to develop protocols for the rehabilitation and reintroduction to the wild of captured whales and dolphins and those living free who become stranded or injured. It is hoped that eventually the work of the institute will lead to the release of captive-born cetaceans as well.

The HSUS will be making a significant contribution in expertise and financial resources to support the work of the institute. We are committed, too, to participating in the initial capital campaign needed to build the facility and move Keiko.

One way HSUS members can help us reach our goal is to order the special "Free Willy" adoption kit featured on the back cover of this issue. All the proceeds from the sale of the kits will be directed to the Free Willy Foundation.

Initial funding for the foundation came from a generous donation from Warner Bros. and the Craig and Wendy McCaw Foundation. Richard Donner and Lauren Shuler Donner, executive producer and producer of both *Free Willy* and its sequel, *Free Willy 2—The Adventure Home*, have been leaders in the effort to free Keiko and protect other marine mammals. We will honor the Donners with our James Herriot Award at the 1995 HSUS annual symposium—see page 27.

Keiko's journey home is expected to begin in November, when he will be transported by cargo jet to Oregon. Under the care of a veterinarian, he will recuperate in a specially designed pool four times the

size of his current home.

Although visitors will be able to see Keiko from an underwater vantage point, his performing days will be over. Instead, he will be trained in the skills needed to survive in the wild.

Efforts are already under way to identify Keiko's family, known as a pod, in the

waters off Iceland. The hope is that Keiko will one day be reunited with his pod. Whatever his fate, Keiko will live on—as a symbol of captive whales and dolphins who may be set free through the work of the institute—in the hearts of the millions of people who cared, first, about a whale called Willy. □

WILDLIFE

Trouble for American Turtles

Export trade exposes species to exploitation

Mention American wildlife, and bison, moose, and bald eagles immediately come to mind. But the United States is also home to animals who, although barely noticed, are nonetheless important and fascinating members of the American wildlife landscape. Turtles are some of these often overlooked creatures. Only the careful observer will see turtles plodding slowly through forest underbrush or basking on a rock along a river bank. Few have tried to un-

derstand turtles—or to consider the importance of turtles to American ecosystems.

Turtles have inhabited the Earth for more than 200 million years—longer than any mammal. The turtle's most recognizable feature, its shell, has remained unchanged for millions of years. The upper part of the shell, the *carapace*, typically consists of about fifty bones. The carapace, along with the lower part of the shell, the *plastron*, protects the turtle's vital organs, much the way the human rib



An immature green turtle swims off the coast of Hawaii: if present trends continue, all American turtles will be threatened with extinction by the year 2000.



Box turtles for sale in France: at least six million American turtles are exported annually, mostly to Europe and Asia.

cage protects human organs.

The United States has fifty-six species of turtles. The smallest is the bog turtle of the eastern United States, which grows to only 4 1/2 inches in length; the largest is the leatherback sea turtle, which lives in tropical and subtropical seas, can be found as far north as Alaska, and grows to more than 6 feet. Whether fresh-water aquatic, sea dwelling, or terrestrial, all turtles lay their eggs on land. American turtles are active from April to October; they usually lay their eggs in June and July and the eggs hatch in August and September. In winter, turtles hibernate under water, soil, or plant debris. A day in the life of a turtle consists of sleeping, basking in the sun, and eating; most species are omnivorous. Turtles live longer than any other vertebrate—some have lived for 150 years!

In recent years it has become clear that America's turtles are in trouble: their populations are declining at alarming rates. If the trend continues, all American turtles will be threatened with extinction by the year 2000. Human capture of wild turtles is one of the leading causes of turtle-



MICHAEL BRUCE COLEMAN, INC.

The most commonly traded American turtles are red-eared sliders. Hundreds of thousands of sliders are removed from the wild each year for turtle-farm breeding stock.

population declines. Each year millions of American turtles are sold in the U.S. pet trade; nearly two million American households have at least one pet turtle. Few turtles survive for long after they are purchased, because many buyers do not know how to provide them with the proper diet and environmental conditions.

At least six million American turtles are exported annually, mostly to Europe and Asia. Such turtles die by the thousands every year during air transport, due to improper packaging and poor treatment prior to shipment. Some turtles are shipped in cardboard boxes and may be crushed to death under the weight of other turtles or of boxes stacked on top of them. Many exported turtles are wounded, dehydrated, or diseased. Turtles imported for the U.S. pet trade also suffer and die in large numbers under similar conditions.

The most commonly traded American turtles by far are red-eared sliders. These aquatic turtles, who can reach 10 inches in length, are native to the southeastern United States. Most traded sliders are raised on "farms," many of which are located in Louisiana. Hundreds of thousands of sliders are removed from the wild each year to provide breeding stock for these farms. The HSUS is concerned about the filthy, overcrowded conditions

too often endured by these turtles; the detrimental impact that removal is having on wild slider populations; and the deplorable conditions under which too many turtles are reared.

Other American turtles are captured from the wild for domestic or foreign sale. Some wild populations of one commonly traded land turtle, the American box tur-

tle, have been ravaged by collectors. In recent years more than twenty-six thousand wild-caught American box turtles have been exported annually; thousands more were sold in the United States. American box turtles, who can reach up to 8 inches in length, are native to most states except those in the far north and west. Collectors take the large, sexually mature, reproductively active adults, leaving wild populations depleted of breeders. This is particularly damaging to box turtle populations since the turtles can take five to twenty years to become sexually mature and lay only two to eight eggs per year. Although many states ban collection of box turtles for the pet trade, the legal trade in other states provides a cover for a substantial illegal trade in turtles from states that have bans. Last year box turtles were given some protection from international trade by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). However, several turtle dealers in Louisiana have received permission from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which regulates CITES in the United States, to export a total of ten thousand box turtles in 1995. The HSUS is opposed to such cruel and unjustified trade.—*Teresa M. Telecky, Ph.D., HSUS director, Wildlife Trade Program*

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP TURTLES:

- If you see a turtle in the wild, leave him/her there. If you see a turtle trying to cross a road, stop and help; many thousands of turtles are killed on roads every year. Take injured turtles to a wildlife rehabilitator.
- Never buy a turtle captured from the wild or raised under inhumane conditions on turtle "farms."
- Don't buy a turtle less than 4 inches in length; the U.S. government has made sales of such turtles illegal due to the possibility of salmonella poisoning.
- Don't purchase products made from turtles.
- If you have a turtle as a pet, be a responsible caretaker. Never release a captive turtle into the wild unless you are a

qualified wildlife rehabilitator. Captive turtles may not be able to survive in the wild or may introduce diseases into wild populations. Make sure you are fully informed about the special dietary and environmental needs of the turtle in your care; such needs can be difficult and expensive to meet. Having a pet turtle can be a lifetime commitment.

HSUS/HSI has produced a preliminary report, "Live Freshwater Turtle and Tortoise Trade in the United States," available for the cost of postage. Send a stamped, self-addressed, nine-by-twelve-inch envelope (\$2.25 postage) to the HSUS Wildlife and Habitat Protection section (HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037). □

COME WITH US ON A JOURNEY TO EAST AFRICA!

MARCH 10-24, 1996



• Nairobi, Kenya • Masai Mara, Kenya • Amboseli National Park, Kenya • Ngorongoro Crater, Tanzania • Serengeti National Park, Tanzania

The HSUS is offering members a fifteen-day Journey of Awareness wildlife ecotour in spring 1996 to Kenya and Tanzania.

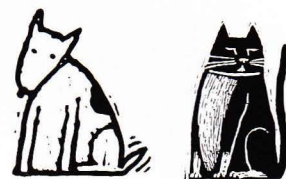
Decide now to join us on this exclusive journey, accompanied by an HSUS leader, an expert naturalist, and top local guides. Stay in comfortable accommodations far off the usual track and meet with leaders in the wildlife-protection and research fields.

The ecotour is limited to fifteen participants. The cost includes land and air from New York and the services of an HSUS tour escort. For more information call the "Journeys" desk at 1-800-223-6078, ext. 314, or for New York residents, (212) 765-4870, ext. 314.



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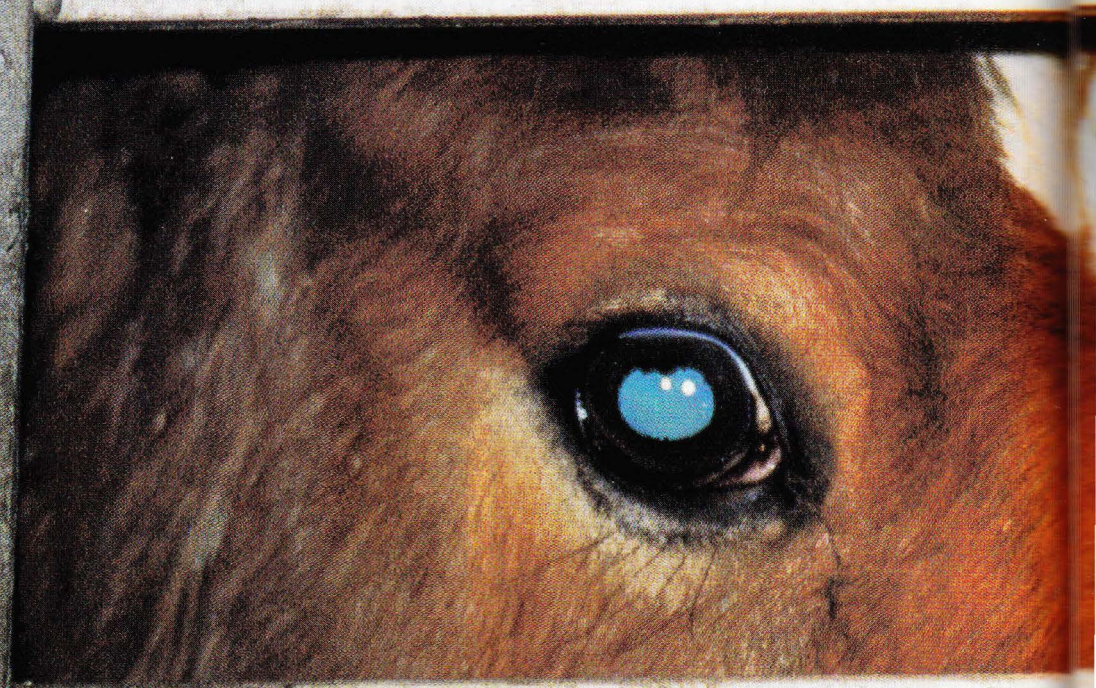
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BY VIRGINIA BOLLINGER

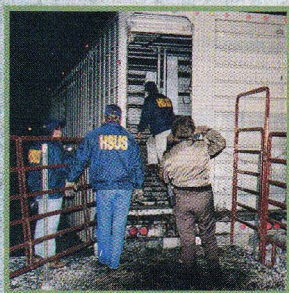
IT'S 10:45 P.M. ON A COLD MARCH NIGHT AS A DOUBLE-DECKER LIVESTOCK truck slowly pulls out of a small town in southern New York State and heads for Interstate 81, the route that will take it to Canada. The thirty-six horses packed inside—a wide array of breeds, ages, sizes, and temperaments—have one thing in common: they are all destined for a slaughter plant in Quebec. A tiny Shetland pony with painfully diseased feet struggles to keep her balance as the truck rounds a sharp curve. She has been loaded alongside a huge draft horse, who towers over her. On the second tier of the truck, a tall Thoroughbred gelding maneuvers for a comfortable position; the low ceiling prevents him from standing upright. Nearby, a fourteen-year-old blind mare stands with her head down, blood oozing from a severe injury to her left eye.

The horses on this truck are perilously close to a painful, brutal end to their lives, but their journey toward death is about to be interrupted. In just over an hour

HSUS INVESTIGATORS INTERVENE IN NEW YORK STATE TO SAVE A TRUCKLOAD OF HORSES FROM GOING TO SLAUGHTER.



JOURNEY



they will be spared the fate awaiting hundreds of thousands of less fortunate animals at slaughter plants across this country and Canada.

The year-long undercover HSUS investigation of a New York-based *killer buyer*—someone who purchases horses as a supplier for slaughterhouses—came to a dramatic conclusion on March 22, 1995. On that day HSUS Investigations and Equine Protection staff, working with New York State Police and the Central New York SPCA, carried out an operation that resulted in the arrest of the driver of the double-decker livestock truck and the confiscation of his load of horses bound for slaughter in Canada.

“He’s loading!” The call had come at 6 o’clock that Tuesday night: a double-decker had pulled onto the Chenango County buyer’s property and was backing up to a holding pen containing approximately forty horses.

Some distance away in Syracuse, HSUS staff sprang into action. We had only a

ALL PHOTOS: THIS ARTICLE: BOLINGER/HSUS



HALTED

BELOW: THE HSUS'S JAMES NOE REASSURES A MULE UNLOADED FROM THE TRUCK. RIGHT: THE PONY KNOWN AS PEANUT SUFFERED FROM DISEASED FEET. OPPOSITE: MR. NOE COMFORTS PEANUT, WHO SPENT THE FIRST DAYS AFTER HER RESCUE LYING DOWN.



used objectionable methods of stunning slaughter-bound horses. In one instance captured on hidden camera, a large white horse had to be shot three times with a .22 rifle before he was rendered unconscious. Video footage also showed a plant worker identifying states from which the horses had originated: Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and Michigan.

Following that trip, The HSUS decided to attempt to catch a driver working for the buyer violating the New York State horse-transport law. The next few months were spent docu-

few hours to notify the numerous agencies and volunteers who were standing by that the buyer's truck was on the move. There was a sense of excitement coupled with a small dose of panic; we had not expected our target to move until the following night. After months of preparation and expectation, we could hardly believe that we were only hours away from rescuing a truckload of horses from the horrible fate we had witnessed during previous investigations (see the Fall 1994 *HSUS News*).

This investigation began in early 1994, when The HSUS received information from a confidential source that drivers for a Chenango County buyer were illegally transporting horses to slaughter in a double-decker livestock truck. (New York State law prohibits transporting horses on both tiers of a double-decker.)

In September HSUS investigators had followed the buyer's double-decker truck on a grueling trip from Chenango County, in upstate New York, to a slaughter plant in Quebec. Undercover investigators had obtained entry to the plant and there documented that it, like all others we had seen,

menting the buyer's activities and coordinating the participation of law-enforcement agencies, animal-protection agencies, and volunteers. Exclusive national media coverage of the story was given to the Entertainment & Sports Programming Network (ESPN), which planned to focus its story on racehorses going to slaughter.

The loaded truck pulled off the buyer's property at 10:45 p.m. HSUS Gulf States Regional Director James Noe, HSUS Investigator Robert Reder, and an ESPN camera crew followed in a vehicle at a distance, staying in contact via cellular phone with Marc Paulhus, HSUS director of equine protection, and me, as we waited with New York state troopers and Central New York SPCA staff along the interstate.

Just before midnight, the truck barreled past the exit where the troopers and the animal-protection staff waited, and headed into Syracuse. Three police cars swung in behind it, followed by a convoy made up of HSUS vehicles, a Central New York SPCA van, and the ESPN crew. Just inside the Syracuse city limits, the troopers turned on their flashing lights and pulled the truck

over. The scene attracted a great deal of attention from motorists and generated a lot of CB-radio conversation among passing truckers curious about what was going on.

As the police officers questioned the driver, HSUS investigators and Central New York SPCA cruelty officer Betsy Puffer prepared to inspect the truck. Big brown eyes peered out at us between the slats in the trailer as we shined flashlights into the interior compartments. We were greeted by a few soft nickers as we reached in to pat the horses pressed against the sides. Although we could see relatively little, it was evident that we were going to be dealing with at least a few injured animals.

The truck was escorted to the state fairgrounds, where arrangements had been made to board the horses temporarily. Local media had converged on the scene after learning of the impending action only hours earlier; reporters and camera crews were everywhere. Volunteers from the Central New York SPCA and the Humane Society of Rochester and Monroe County had erected temporary fencing. Generators and portable lights were set up to illumi-





nate the scene. When it was discovered that the truck was not equipped with an offloading ramp (a violation for which the driver was later charged), the volunteers built a safe alternative.

The truck's compartments were opened one by one. The Shetland pony and the massive draft horse were led out of the truck, to the disbelief of onlookers, who knew that transporting such mismatched animals leaves the smaller one at risk of being trampled by the larger. Several beautiful Thoroughbreds sailed through the door. The ESPN crew videotaped the veterinarians as they examined the Thoroughbreds and read the identifying numbers tattooed on their upper lips.

Then everything came to a standstill for a tense forty-five minutes as a group of fractious young ponies tested the skill and courage of the handlers struggling to unload them. A huge, ungainly draft mule emerged from the truck into the bright television lights, a bewildered look on her face. A sociable animal with a loud, distinctive bray and an endearingly comical expression, she quickly became a favorite

of everyone. The blind mare with the terrible eye injury had to be led very slowly and with much encouragement from the top floor of the truck. It was heartbreaking to watch. As she made her way down the ramp, legs shaking violently with every step, we wondered: how had she been loaded in the first place, and what kind of treatment would she have received at the slaughter plant, where workers were unlikely to have much patience with slow-moving, blind horses?

By dawn all of the horses had been unloaded, processed, and placed in individual box stalls, where they munched hay contentedly; we noted that all of them appeared to be extremely hungry and thirsty. The story was already front-page news in Syracuse; by early morning there was a steady stream of visitors to the barn, inquiring about adopting the horses and bringing donations of hay, grain, and blankets. The Agway company delivered several loads of feed and other supplies. An elderly farmer arrived in the afternoon with a truckload of much-needed hay, announcing that he had heard about the horses and wanted to do-

BLUEPRINT FOR PROTECTION

ENACTMENT OF A LAW OR REGULATION does not automatically guarantee compliance. Indeed, getting a new law passed is just the beginning; making sure that people obey the law requires continuing effort and vigilance. Enforcement is essential to deterrence.

For two years The HSUS documented and exposed the cruelties of the horse-slaughter business. We investigated horse auctions throughout the country and followed shipments across state and national borders to distant slaughterhouses. In the process we learned that, despite the existence of several state laws setting strict standards for the transport of horses to slaughter, such measures are too often ignored. New York State has one of the toughest of these laws. Yet our investigation revealed that thousands of slaughter-bound horses were shipped through New York in apparent violation of the law. Determined to intervene, we initiated undercover surveillance of slaughter buyers. Then we organized the New York operation to send the clear message that those who defy the law will face serious consequences.

This case produced considerable new evidence to support our legislative and enforcement goals. It will help us demonstrate the need for a comprehensive federal law to supersede the hodge-podge of poorly enforced and sometimes incompatible state codes. We can show that federal protection is necessary because slaughter horses are moved over vast distances for many hours. More than 2.5 million American horses, ponies, donkeys, and mules were sent to slaughter over the past ten years. The export trade in horse meat is greater than almost anyone realized. But this unpublicized industry, now exposed, can no longer profit from such ignorance. We believe the publicity from and educational value of this case, and our other efforts, will save many horses from slaughter.

To accomplish our goals, we have developed a strategy that has
(continued on page 12)

nate some food for them. He took a special interest in one of the two large draft horses and spent a long time stroking and talking to her. Tears streaming down his weathered cheeks, he explained that when he was a boy, his father had kept a horse just like her to plow the fields. She had been a member of the family. The farmer returned several times over the next few weeks to deliver hay and always took some time to visit his favorite horse.

During the first few days after the rescue, horses with injuries and other health problems were treated by veterinarians, some of whom volunteered their services. A farrier from a nearby stable provided much-needed foot care.

Over the next few weeks, we had an opportunity to get to know the rescued animals quite well. After following so many trucks filled with horses we could not save and watching so many horses meet violent deaths in slaughter plants, we got great satisfaction from seeing these animals safe and comfortable. How lucky they had been to end up on that particular truck, just one of hundreds transporting horses to slaughter through New York. How tragic was the fate of the horses who had been on the truck the week before and those on the truck the week after; how near they had been to rescue, and yet so far away.

One of the friendliest among the group was the Shetland pony, whom we named "Peanut." Suffering from diseased feet and a respiratory problem, she spent the first few days after the rescue lying down in her stall, covered with blankets. She always seemed happy to see visitors, however, and eagerly accepted the carrots we brought. Another horse who won our hearts was a stunning young Thoroughbred. Only five years old, perhaps he had not been successful enough at the track to satisfy his owners.

The HSUS, the Central New York SPCA, and the Humane Society of Rochester and Monroe County have been flooded with calls and letters about the horses. The court hearings that have taken place since the March rescue have been well attended by both the media and the public. At the conclusion of the first court hearing, when HSUS staff and other participants began to leave the courtroom, they were immediately surrounded by members of the media who had been waiting in the hallway. We noticed an elderly man standing alone in the midst of the commotion. Hung around his neck was a sign on which he had written "Save The Horses From Slaughter." HSUS Investigator Reder handed him his business card in silent acknowledgement of his support, and the man whispered in response, "God bless all of

you who are trying to save the horses. I am a former cavalry officer, and I know and respect the bond between man and horse."

In May the fate of the "Syracuse Thirty-Six" was uncertain. Officer Puffer of the Central New York SPCA charged the driver of the truck with 171 counts of violating horse-transport and anticruelty statutes, to which he pleaded not guilty. (No charges have been filed against the buyer.) The buyer had been trying to have the horses returned to him since the day after the operation. The HSUS and the Central New York SPCA resisted those efforts. The HSUS is committed to seeing that justice is done in this case and that the horses are saved from slaughter and adopted into caring homes.

In addition to the New York State Police, the Central New York SPCA, and the Humane Society of Rochester and Monroe County, we thank the management of the New York State Fairgrounds, the veterinarians, Agway, and the many volunteers who donated their time and energy to help the horses.

The HSUS is well aware that the solution to the tragedy of horse slaughter will not be found in rescuing every horse from every slaughter plant and auction any more than the solution to dog and cat overpopulation is building more animal shelters. The solution is for everyone who owns a horse to make a lifelong commitment to that animal that precludes random breeding, selling, or trading and, when the time comes, to provide a humane death. No horse deserves less. It is the hope of The HSUS that the reverberations of this case will ultimately help save hundreds of thousands of horses, many as yet unborn, from slaughter. To thirty-six horses en route to Canada on a cold night last March, the intervention of The HSUS has meant the difference between life and brutal death.

• • •

As of mid-June charges against the driver of the truck still stood; a court date had not been set. Pursuant to a court decision to return the horses to the buyer, the Central New York SPCA purchased all thirty-six horses. After screening potential adopters, the SPCA placed all of the horses in new homes, where they will receive lifetime care. The blind mare was adopted by a local couple. Peanut was receiving visitors in her new home. ESPN's SportsCenter aired "The Life of a Racehorse," featuring one of the rescued Thoroughbreds, just before the Preakness Stakes in May. ■

Virginia Bollinger is HSUS director of domestic investigations. Robert Reder contributed to this report.

three main components. The first is to work for the enactment of federal legislation and compatible state laws that stringently regulate the transport to slaughter of all equines. We have joined with the American Horse Council and the American Horse Protection Association to draft a federal bill to prohibit the shipment of foals, pregnant mares, and sick, lame, or injured animals. Other major provisions of the bill require that vehicles have adequate head room for large horses, separate interior compartments to allow the segregation of animals into compatible groups, and nonslip floors and ramps. The proposed legislation also mandates that the journey to the slaughterhouse be interrupted at appropriate intervals to feed, water, and rest the animals.

Second, we are working with Humane Society International to diminish the market demand for horse meat in Europe. By releasing our undercover footage to European media and meeting with animal-protection groups and government officials, we have shown that the consumption of horse meat in France, Belgium, and Holland contributes greatly to the suffering of American horses. Since Europeans are particularly concerned about the quality and safety of imported meat products, we've pointed out that horses are not raised for food purposes in the United States. Consequently, the meat may be tainted with drugs that are strictly controlled or prohibited for use with animals raised for human consumption.

The final component is our educational message to horse owners themselves. We stress that foremost among the responsibilities of keeping a horse, pony, donkey, or mule is a firm commitment that the animal will never be allowed to suffer needlessly. For those who can no longer keep a horse, we provide advice for carefully selecting a new and lasting home. If, in the end, a horse is injured or debilitated beyond hope of recovery, we offer suggestions for euthanasia and disposal of remains. Ultimately, however, it is the owner's duty to ensure that his/her animal does not end up in a slaughter plant.—Marc Paulhus, HSUS director of equine protection



HSI VIETNAM

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT

In May 1993, when I was in Africa investigating the illicit trade in rhinoceros horn and elephant ivory, HSUS/HSI received a call from National Geographic television producer Robin Goldman. Impressed by our earlier investigation into the Indonesian primate trade (see the Spring 1993 *HSUS News*), Ms. Goldman contacted us for information on the wildlife trade in Vietnam, particularly the primate trade, for an upcoming National Geographic special. She told us that she had contacted numerous news organizations for video footage of the illegal activities associated with the wild-caught primate trade, without success.

Kitty Block, HSI director of legal research and development, discussed with Ms. Goldman the perilous situation faced by Vietnam's wildlife and the critical role the United States plays in its fate. Ms. Goldman had a request: could we work together to film an investigation into the harrowing journey primates take from the wild into the developed world? I knew we were being offered an invaluable opportunity to show the inhumanity inflicted on these sentient beings to a large audience that neither organization alone could reach. Our answer to Ms. Goldman was an enthusiastic "Yes!"

President Bill Clinton's decision in 1994 to lift the eighteen-year U.S.

trade embargo against Vietnam made the planned investigation an important one. It cleared the way for U.S. trade with Vietnam, including trade in primates. The United States is the largest importer of such primates worldwide.

On January 4, 1995, I arrived in Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, to begin work. I was accompanied by National Geographic producer Margaret McEvoy and cameraman Bruce Bernstein. By agreement, National Geographic was to give HSUS/HSI access to its video footage and still photographs. In exchange I would share my personal log with members of the National Geographic staff who had an interest in this investigation.

I was particularly interested in the Vietnam project because of my earlier work in Indonesia on the export of pri-

mates to Europe and the United States. In the United States, primates are used for toxicology testing and product development, as well as for medical research. While many people are not surprised to learn that the United States imports more primates than does any other country, they are shocked to learn that the United States is also the third largest exporter of primates in the world. The U.S. government raises primates for its own use and U.S. companies sell the highly intelligent and socially complex ani-



The HSUS's David Wills (left) and National Geographic's Margaret McEvoy and Bruce Bernstein are on the move during three weeks in Vietnam.

THE WORK OF
THE HSUS'S HU-
MANE SOCIETY
INTERNATIONAL
(HSI) ENCOM-
PASSES IMPOR-
TANT PROJECTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD. HERE IS
A BRIEF REPORT
ON THE MOST RE-
CENT OF THESE
ACTIVITIES.

HUMANESOCIETYINTERNATIONAL

mals and import their foreign-born cousins for sale to other countries. Those imported are quarantined, tested, and habituated to humans. Their cost is then marked up 10, 15, or 20 times what was originally paid.

In our work in Indonesia we uncovered and exposed the horrific mortality rates (as high as eight out of ten) and the brutal methods of transporting and culling animals captured in the wild to fill the demand for primate research. In nations like the Philippines, where habitat destruction and human overpopulation have virtually destroyed the wild areas, people have resorted to the captive breeding of primates and the selling of the offspring. We saw in Indonesia how several alleged captive-breeding facilities were in fact supplementing their exports with large numbers of monkeys taken from the wild.

None of this, however, prepared us for what we saw in Vietnam. Vietnam is rife with the suffering of animals. While the people were warm and hospitable to us at every stage of our journey, the misery we saw them inflict on animals was overwhelming. We saw live hogs muzzled and bound across the backs of motor scooters, left in this condition for days at a time; we saw poor, doomed dogs, playing with their families one moment, then captured and placed in a basket on the back of a bike, or tied and suspended upside down

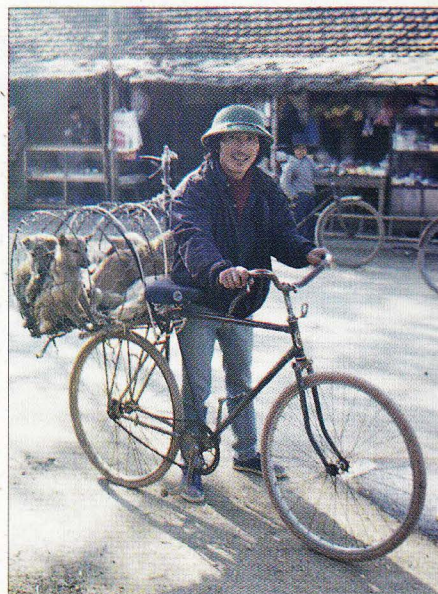
from a pole, to be carried to their execution for food.

It seemed as though the Vietnamese kill every species that lives, or they sell it into captivity and death. We saw bears, monkeys, snakes, dogs, cats, leopards, lizards, turtles, ducks, chickens, porcupines, river otters, pangolins, wild birds by the thousands, sambar deer, muntjac, and gibbons—dying, confined, captured, or consumed. Much of what we saw was photographed for the first time by Western cameras.

I told Bruce Bernstein on one particularly gruesome day that I hoped he and Margaret McEvoy could make sure the National Geographic audience witnessed all that we witnessed. He replied, "I can show them the sight, but they can't smell the fear and feel the helplessness; no camera can capture that."

At the very least, our collaboration will have accomplished one thing: the truths about Vietnam's wildlife trade, long hidden from public view, will be hidden no longer. Some of what we learned follows:

- The trade in endangered species in Vietnam is alive and well, despite the nation's membership in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the government's passage of a law prohibiting the trade in or capture of many species. We obtained video and still documenta-



Caged puppies destined for human consumption take a last ride on the back of a bicycle.

tion of illegal trade at markets in several cities, including Saigon, Hanoi, and Hoa Binh.

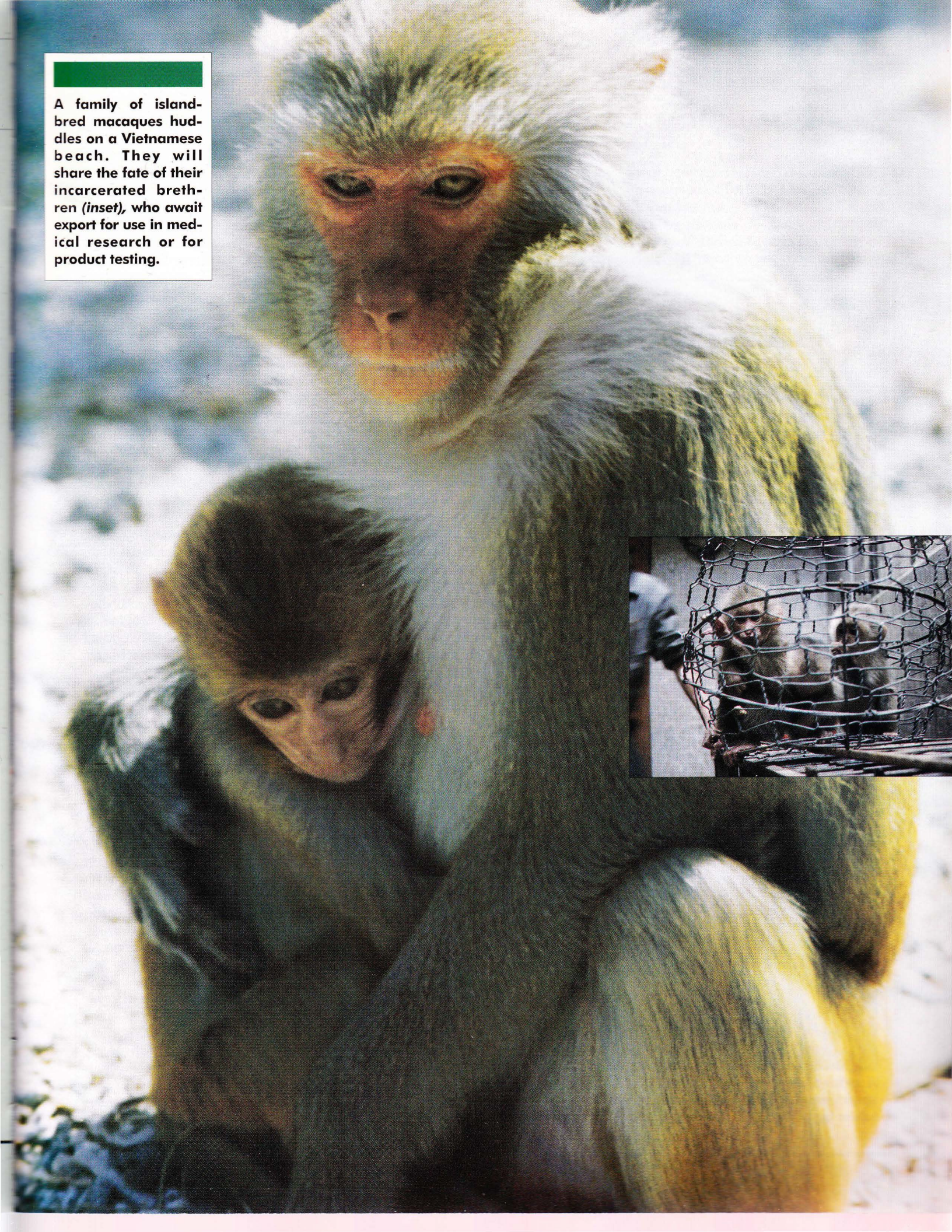
- The Ministry of Forestry (MOF) appears to make no attempt to enforce Vietnam's wildlife laws.
- The government undertakes joint ventures with commercial wildlife exporters.
- Members of the MOF authorize the capture of vast numbers of wild primates by their business partners.
- A regional minister with the forestry department has possessed protected bears and monkeys and engaged in gallbladder trade and live-monkey trade.
- A major Chinese animal dealer living in Vietnam for the past thirty years could "guarantee" us any animal we wanted within thirty days.

A primate-export company admitted that primates have been exported from Vietnam to other countries (China, Singapore, France), then relabeled and re-exported to the United States. Said the director of one import-export company, "We just relabel them as captive bred from the country of origin." A U.S. importer was at that time consummating a deal, presumably set before President Clinton lifted the trade embargo, to bring one hundred macaques into the United States by routing them through Hong Kong.



A live pig bound and strapped across the back of a motor scooter merits only a passing glance from a young boy on a Vietnamese street.

A family of island-bred macaques huddles on a Vietnamese beach. They will share the fate of their incarcerated brethren (*inset*), who await export for use in medical research or for product testing.



The success of this investigation is attributable to the cooperation and talents of our entire team. Without the assistance of Ha Dinh Duc, Ph.D., the Vietnamese primatologist who accompanied us, we would never have been able to cover five thou-

sand miles—from Hanoi to Hai Phong, from Hoa Binh to Saigon—in twenty-four days. Vietnam is a Communist country. You go nowhere, do nothing—especially with cameras—without government approval and a record of your movements. I

cannot express how invaluable Dr. Duc was at every stage of the journey.

Margaret McEvoy and Bruce Bernstein were marvelous colleagues and companions. They were ecstatic at our logistical successes and our access to im-



HSI EUROPE

CRUEL TRANSPORT, DRIFT NETS FOUGHT

Each fishing season thousands of dolphins die in Italian drift nets in the Mediterranean Sea. The European Union (EU) limits the fishing vessels of its member nations to 1.5 miles of drift net per vessel. However, some Italian fishermen use nets up to 10.8 miles in length. Fishing vessels from the United Kingdom, France, and Ireland also violate drift-net restrictions.

For three years HSI has led the fight to protect marine mammal populations from drift nets. Using extensive documentation amassed by HSI staff, The HSUS brought a historic lawsuit to the U.S. Court of In-

ternational Trade in May, with the aim of increasing pressure on the EU to enforce its drift-net regulations.

The complaint was filed by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund on behalf of the lead plaintiff, HSUS/HSI, and co-plaintiffs Defenders of Wildlife, Earth Island Institute, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals. It contends that the U.S. government has failed to implement the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act of 1992. The act requires the U.S. secretary of commerce to identify every nation whose citizens or vessels are conducting high-seas large-scale drift-net fishing. Such identification leads automatically to a ban on imports into the United States of fish, fish

products, and sport-fishing equipment from offending countries.

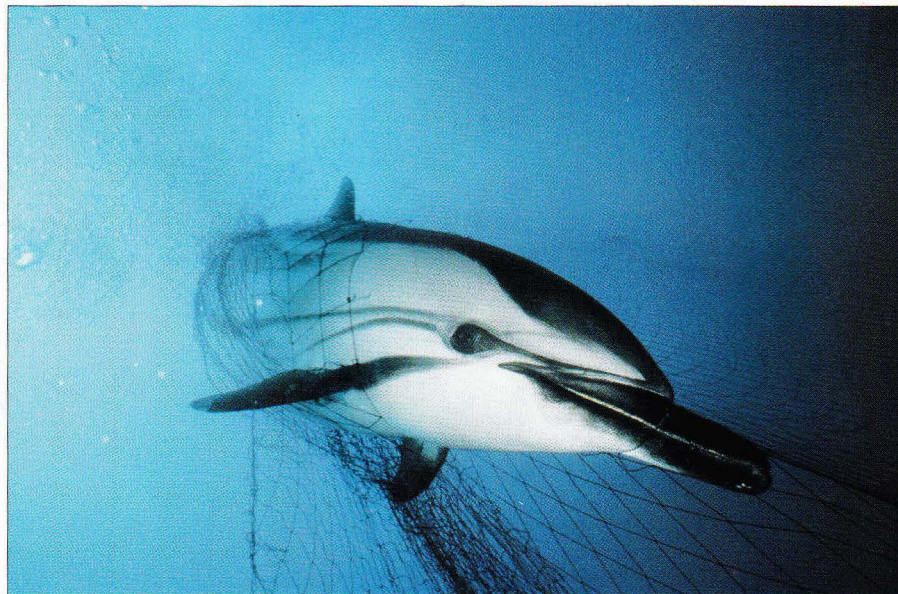
The need for such strict measures is readily apparent. To catch swordfish, for example, fishermen cast their nets at night to drift with the winds and currents. Only 18 percent of what they pull into their boats is swordfish. The other 82 percent is unintended catch, called by-catch. Sperm whales, dolphins, and turtles are among the seventy-two species of marine life trapped by drift nets.

More creatures are killed when they become entangled in fragments of lost or discarded nets, a process aptly termed "ghost fishing." Thirteen sperm whales have been found stranded on Mediterranean coasts in a single year; nearly half were wrapped in drift-net fragments. Yet, the Italian government has given no indication it intends to clamp down on its fishermen.

Last winter, HSI (Europe) met with diplomats and European Commission officials, who draft EU legislation, on the drift-net problem. They expressed a growing frustration over the failure of EU members to police their own fleets. In April members of the Fisheries Council, a working group of the European Council of Ministers, the EU's executive branch, met to consider the issue of drift netting. Despite extensive documentation on the dangers of oversized nets, they failed to reach any conclusion other than to continue to study the problem.

Work continues in the campaign to implement humane-handling procedures and to limit journey time for Europe's farm animals bound for slaughter.

The European Parliament (EP), whose members are elected by citizens of the



HOWLANDS/GREENPEACE

A striped dolphin is an unintended victim of a French drift net. Dolphins, sperm whales, and turtles are among the seventy-two species of by-catch taken by Italian, U.K., French, and Irish drift-net fishermen.

ages and places seen by few Americans. They both say they are now hooked on animal stories, a strong indication that we did good work together. Both repeatedly expressed their empathy for the suffering, mental and physical, endured by the ani-

mals we saw along the way. I believe the National Geographic's story, when it airs this fall, will be very sympathetic to the animals.

Finally, Kitty Block was integral to the success of this project. Her energy, cre-

ativity, and strategic sense were invaluable in a complex international operation that should bring the silent suffering of countless animals to a shocked and sensitized audience.—*David K. Wills, executive director, HSI*

EU, along with animal-protection groups and members of the public, are calling for an eight-hour transport limit, the elimination of veal crates, and other changes. Leaders of countries such as France and Italy view extensive reforms as a threat to their farmers' livelihoods.

In April the Agriculture Council, a working group of the European Council of Ministers, proposed a compromise—a labyrinth of regulations, with different journey-length limits for different species and different ages. This is particularly unrealistic since there is only one veterinary inspector for the EU.

The attempt at a compromise comes in the wake of growing public and political frustration over the conditions slaughter-bound animals endure as they journey through Europe or to Africa and the Middle East. Overcrowding on transport trucks and ships; lack of food and water for thirty or more hours; and brutal handling are some of the cruelties such creatures experience.

Scrutiny of the veal-crate system has increased. Under a 1990 law, British veal calves must be fed a diet providing adequate roughage and iron and must be housed in enclosures with a floor area measuring at least 39 square inches. To avoid these restrictions, many British farmers ship veal calves to the Netherlands and France, where they are housed and slaughtered. The meat is then shipped back to the United Kingdom, where unwitting consumers buy the inhumanely raised veal thinking it meets British standards.

Recently, a committee of the European Commission conducting an ongoing study of the veal-crate system agreed to speed up its work. This formal scientific

review is just one step in the lengthy EU regulatory process. Widespread changes are in all probability several years away.

In October 1994 the United Kingdom's three major ferry companies stopped transporting farm animals to mainland Europe until regulations ensuring humane treatment during transport are put in place. Unfortunately, other sea-going vessels did not follow suit.

In January two thousand demonstrators from all walks of life began sit-ins to block sea transport of week-old U.K. veal calves bound for veal crates in the Netherlands and sheep bound for Belgium and France. Global media coverage of the protests documented police manhandling mainly peaceful demonstrators and the death of a protestor who fell beneath the wheels of a slow-moving truck.

Some exporters are now shipping young calves by plane. Protests have intensified at airports, convincing the Coventry City Council (England), which owns the local airport, to ground such flights originating from that site. Al-



Protesters against the live export of farm animals from the United Kingdom march en masse through the streets of Colchester, England, in February.

though the British High Court ruled in favor of the exporters' right to use that airport and others, demonstrations continue.

HSI is a member of the Bellerive Foundation's Coalition for Farm Animal Transport, a consortium of animal-protection groups that has kept the transport issue high on the EU Agriculture Council's priority list.—*Betsy Dribben, Esq., director, European Office, HSI*



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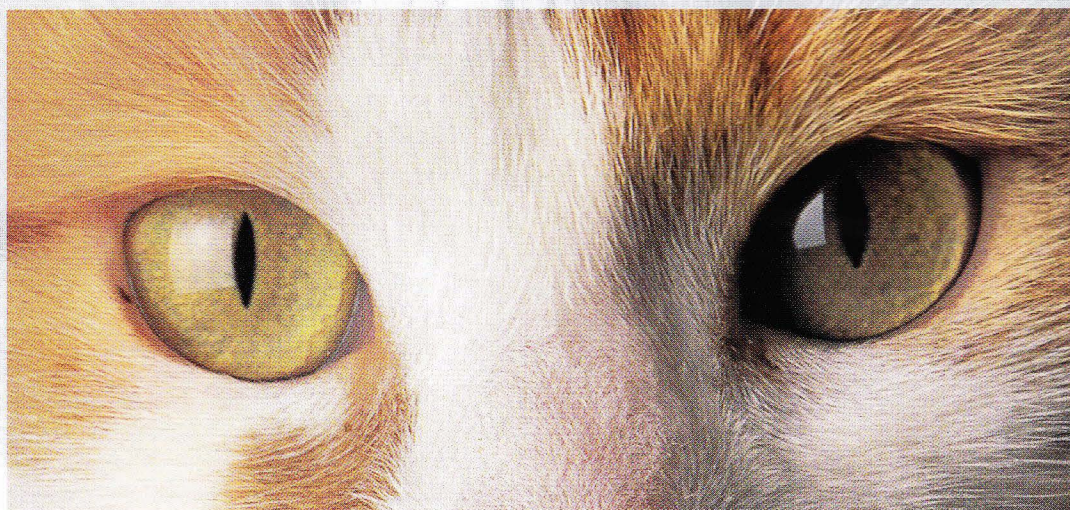
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ANIMAL-PROTECTION PROGRAMS

Public Education, Membership Information, and Publications

In 1994 The HSUS promoted its programs and animal-protection issues through extensive exposure in the print and electronic media. The perils of transporting pets on commercial airplanes, for example, were detailed by The HSUS on ABC-TV's *Good Morning America*, a CNN travel segment, and television's syndicated *A Current Affair* and in syndicated stories that appeared in the *Washington Post* and the *Boston Globe*.

The HSUS's disaster-relief efforts were described in an Associated Press (AP) wire story after The HSUS signed a cooperative agreement with the American Red Cross. HSUS flood-relief efforts in Georgia were publicized by CNN, the *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, and the *Tampa Tribune*.

The HSUS's opposition to Alaska's Iditarod sled-dog race was announced on *Good Morning America* and articulated in an AP story and in *USA Today*.

Just before the Kentucky Derby, The HSUS released our documentation of the link between Thoroughbred racing and horse slaughter. Stories ran across the country on AP, United Press International, and Reuters wire services and in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*.

Even greater attention focused on our investigation into canned hunts; Scripps-Howard and the AP ran stories nationwide, and television pieces appeared in Chicago; New York; Washington, D.C.; and Houston. The related issue of hog/dog field trials received extensive coverage nationally on television's syndicated show *The Crusaders*.

The *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* covered the hunting-related issues of the crime bill and the California Desert Protection Act. An AP story covered The HSUS's role in trying to thwart the

trophy-hunting lobby's attack on the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).

A number of newspapers, including the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Miami Herald*, *USA Today*, and *Philadelphia Inquirer*, focused on HSUS activities at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and

Flora (CITES) meeting. CNN's program *Earthwatch* also covered the meeting.

The HSUS produced more than 250 new or reprinted items in support of its scores of program and corporate initiatives. Scholarly monographs

were edited and designed for delegates to the CITES meeting; an award-winning packet of materials was created for the "Good for You" campaign on eating with conscience; an array of materials for our "Beautiful Choice" campaign was distributed to retailers; and ads were created for publications ranging from *E Magazine* to *Rolling Stone*, from the *New Yorker* to the *American Automobile Association Pet Book*.

The *HSUS News*, the society's full-color quarterly magazine, broke the story on the HSUS undercover investigation of canned hunts and featured a story on the society's horse-slaughter investigation that built support for our federal legislative efforts. The *Animal Activist Alert* kept its readers up-to-date on federal and state legislation and supplied information for activists to use in their local and national efforts on behalf of animals.

The HSUS established a video projects department in 1994. Videos in English, Spanish, and French were produced for the CITES meeting, and our music video was shown at a reception for the CITES delegates. More than a hundred thousand people watched *The Eleventh Hour: An Investigation into the Crisis Facing Elephants and Rhinoceroses in Zimbabwe*, aired by PBS to coincide with the CITES meeting.

Other video projects included *Animals in Peril: Cooperation of Spirits* (on our program in the Navajo Nation); *Stable to Slaughter* (on horse transportation and slaughter); and *Mexico's Dog Overpopulation*.

After the International Whaling Commission (IWC) took the first steps toward implementing a plan that could supersede the current world moratorium on whaling, The HSUS lobbied hard to include the strongest measures for the conservation and humane killing of whales. We continued our boycott of Norwegian products in the face of Norway's resumption of illegal commercial whaling.

A program was established to coordinate all training activities of The HSUS; to establish standards of professionalism in the animal-care and animal-control fields; to develop and enhance curriculum material for training in these professions; and to make reasonably priced training opportunities available as widely as possible.

The HSUS provided more than six hundred hours of training in seventy events in twenty-nine states. Fifteen hundred people took advantage of the training opportunities offered at Animal Care Expo '94. We also offered specific instruction through a five-day Animal Care and Control Basic Academy, sessions on large-animal-cruelty investigation, euthanasia-technician training, the human considerations of euthanasia, the basics of animal-cruelty investigation, animal behavior for animal-care professionals, solutions to pet-behavior problems, and humane solutions to urban wildlife problems.

Staff participated in and provided training at state humane federations and state animal-control-

Southeast Regional Director

Laura Bevan (left) assists

shelter workers in treating a

lost dog found in the after-

math of devastating July

floods in Georgia.



MILAN/HSUS

association meetings in nine states, at the American Veterinary Medical Association and at the Association of School Resource Officers.

HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL

The publication of Humane Society International (HSI) President John A. Hoyt's book *Animals in Peril*, which documents the destructive impact on wildlife of so-called sustainable use policies, was the culmination of a year of intense preparation for the CITES meeting. We organized the Species Survival Network to lobby on behalf of wildlife protection and commissioned and printed several important monographs documenting major cruelties of international concern.

HSI investigated and documented the existence of the horrendous slaughter of sea turtles in Mexico and Costa Rica. As a result, HSI joined with the Animal Alliance of Santa Fe, New Mexico, to prevent the extinction of the endangered leatherback turtle at Barre de la Cruz, Mexico.

HSI helped to gain passage of European Parliament (EP) legislation calling for a ban on the use of drift nets in European Union (EU) waters. HSI was the catalyst in gaining introduction of a proposal calling for the EU to prohibit commercial whaling by member nations and ban commercial whaling in EU waters.

HSUS/HSI worked to counter the negative effects on U.S. animal-welfare laws resulting from the North American Free Trade Agreement and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The trade-and-environment debate was revolutionized due to the public-awareness campaign led by HSUS/HSI and other groups.

HSI launched a European campaign to end the consumption of horse meat and continued to participate actively in efforts to reform EU laws regarding farm-animal transport.

HSI helped provide documentation to continue a five-year moratorium on genetically engineered (recombinant) bovine growth hormone (rBGH) and to prohibit the patenting of genetically engineered plants and animals in the EU.

HSI continued its work with the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization to provide training in humane-slaughter techniques and equipment use in developing nations.

HSI further developed and tested a chemical sterilant on male dogs in Mexico and Costa Rica. We continued to support the Asociación Humanitaria Para la Protección Animal de Costa Rica and to fund a spay/neuter program in Jalisco, Mexico.

EARTHKIND

EarthKind developed close working relationships with individuals in the World Bank, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the International Executive Service Corps, and other organizations.

EarthKind and the World Bank sponsored a

conference at the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C., that attracted business, government, and environmental-protection leaders from all over the world. Their discussion focused on energy-efficiency technologies and renewable energy, reduction of pollution associated with transportation, and potential solutions to municipal-waste problems.

EarthKind sponsored a major conference at the College of Insurance in New York that brought together major U.S. insurance companies and European reinsurance companies to discuss the effects of global climate changes on their business.

EarthKind worked through its offices in England, Russia, Romania, Brazil, and Sri Lanka to promote its programs protecting endangered ecosystems and promoting sustainable development.

CENTER FOR RESPECT OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT

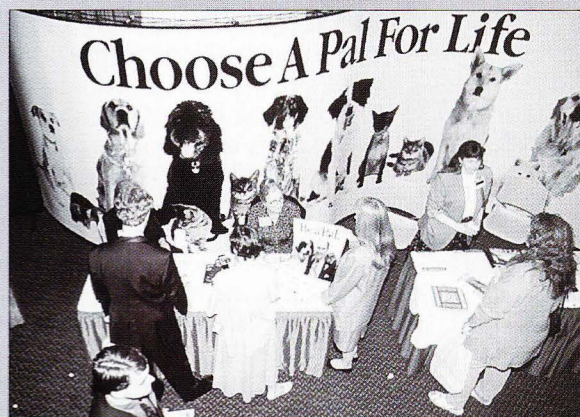
Center for Respect of Life and Environment (CRLE) staff responded to more than fifteen hundred requests for information related to careers and educational opportunities working for animals and the environment and for information on steps faculty and students can take to "green" their colleges by making them more environmentally responsible. CRLE cosponsored the second annual Higher Education Project conference, bringing together academics to identify the indicators and principles of higher education for a humane and sustainable society.

CRLE also cosponsored a gathering of indigenous peoples' leaders and representatives of international development organizations to articulate an indigenous peoples' vision of sustainable development that cares for all creatures. CRLE presented an Earth Day 1994 concert by Paul Winter at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.

Through its Theological Education to Meet the Environmental Challenge program (TEMEC), CRLE provided technical assistance and support to theological institutions that are implementing curricula that bring together a concern for the environment and a concern for social justice and humane, sustainable practices.

TEMEC also sponsored three national conferences that brought together leading theologians and religious scholars to explore effective responses to the environmental challenge.

Earth Ethics, CRLE's quarterly journal, featured issues on genetic engineering, eco-psychology, nature and art, and sustainable development.



HSUS staff members field questions from attendees in the exhibit hall during Animal Care Expo '94, which was held in San Diego in March.

Cruelty Investigations and Regional Offices

When Tropical Storm Alberto dumped twenty-four inches of water on Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, staff from the Southeast, Midwest, and North Central offices assessed the damage; rescued animals; set up an animal disaster-relief center; provided pet food to companion-animal owners; and worked to get a flooded shelter back in operation. Our Southeast office conducted six major workshops on disasters. The North Central office headed a coalition to develop a state disaster-preparedness plan for animals in Illinois. Great Lakes office staff spoke on disaster preparedness to Ohio's Cleveland Disaster Team.

The regional offices were a major source of training for local humane societies, animal-control agencies, and related professions. Regional staff participated in more than thirty conferences, workshops, and training sessions.

The regional offices worked closely with Companion Animals staff to monitor and improve the quality of local animal-care-and-control programs through shelter visits, evaluations, and other activities.

The Southeast, West Coast, New England, and Midwest offices campaigned to increase the regional availability in grocery stores of eggs from uncaged hens. For The HSUS's national Farm Animals Awareness Week, Mid-Atlantic staff spoke at a celebration of organic and humane farming.

The regional offices worked with legislators and local activists and provided testimony to enact new legislation benefiting animals. Five states enacted or strengthened their animal-cruelty felony provisions. Wyoming added a high-misdemeanor provision to its anticruelty laws. Illinois strengthened its anticruelty law. Georgia and New Hampshire made it illegal to sell, give away, or possess a wolf hybrid. The

HSUS worked closely with the sponsor of the California law that prohibits the sale of *downers* (farm animals who cannot walk or stand unassisted). Virginia prohibited the buying and selling of bears or bear parts due to support generated by our alerts to members.

With direct support from the Mid-

Atlantic office, New Jersey introduced the first "animal friendly" license plates.

The Northern Rockies office organized a volunteer effort to remove barbed wire and a huge coral that denied wild horses access to a spring on a

wild-horse refuge. The West Coast office assisted in the passage of a bill that made tripping horses in rodeos illegal in California. A court injunction prohibited a notorious traveling mule-diving act from appearing in Illinois: North Central staff networked with local humane groups and alerted the media to its planned appearance. Gulf States regional staff assisted HSUS investigators in documenting the cruelties associated with the slaughter of horses for human consumption. New England staff met with Vermont senator Patrick Leahy's staff to encourage support of federal horse-slaughter legislation.

When we received information that a buyer for a horse slaughterhouse was illegally transporting horses through New York State to Canada in a double-decker livestock truck, HSUS investigators followed the buyer's truck to a slaughter plant. Undercover investigators obtained entry to the plant and obtained evidence of the plant stunning horses using objectionable methods.

An HSUS investigation into hog/dog field trials provided critical information to attorneys general in Florida and Texas, who rendered opinions declaring the activity to be illegal. The HSUS responded to requests for assistance from law-enforcement officials in other hog/dog field-trial cases.

HSUS investigators met with the staff of Texas's Department of Public Safety and the USDA to discuss Animal Welfare Act (AWA) provisions that address interstate dogfighting and dogfighting publications and to gather evidence for new legislation. Investigations staff also assisted law-enforcement officials in dogfighting raids in several states.

We conducted an undercover investigation in Wyoming of one of the worst starvation and neglect cases ever to come to the attention of The HSUS. HSUS videotape demonstrating alleged continued violations helped the parties involved reach an acceptable resolution.

The HSUS continued its large-scale investigation of livestock auctions and stockyards across the country.

Investigators attended rodeos all over the country, documenting abuses, including numerous violations of the rules of the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association.

Wildlife, Animal-Habitat, and Sheltering Programs

The HSUS played a major role in retaining maximum protection for the African elephant and minke whale at the CITES meeting. The HSUS successfully urged President Bill Clinton to impose trade sanctions against Taiwan for undermining tiger- and rhinoceros-conservation efforts, the first time a U.S. president imposed economic sanctions against a country to protect endangered species.

HSUS wildlife staff provided their expertise to media exposing the cruelty of canned hunts and led the efforts to pass state legislation banning canned-

David K. Wills, HSUS vice president for Investigations, outlines HSUS findings on the link between Thoroughbred racing and the horse-slaughter industry at a press conference prior to the Kentucky Derby.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994



Contributions to The HSUS are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law.

Statement of Financial Position on December 31, 1994

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Annuity Funds	Trust Funds	Total 1994	Total 1993
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$6,651,539	\$612,849	\$552,601	\$160,824	\$73,817	\$8,051,630	\$7,773,040
Receivables, Deposits, and Prepaid Expenses	1,540,511	1,458	(7,779)	(672,111)	13,892	875,971	1,285,520
Investments	15,689,502	62,494	2,686,491	3,688,946	1,451,442	23,578,875	23,034,938
Fixed Assets	9,734,164	—	—	—	—	9,734,164	9,241,994
Total Assets	\$33,615,716	\$676,801	\$3,231,313	\$3,177,659	\$1,539,151	\$42,240,640	\$41,335,492
Liabilities	\$2,359,347	—	—	—	—	\$2,359,347	\$1,603,418
Fund Balances	31,256,369	\$676,801	\$3,231,313	\$3,177,659	\$1,539,151	39,881,293	39,732,074
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$33,615,716	\$676,801	\$3,231,313	\$3,177,659	\$1,539,151	\$42,240,640	\$41,335,492

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1994

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Annuity Funds	Trust Funds	Total 1994	% of Total	Total 1993
Revenue								
Contributions and Grants	\$16,934,571	\$112,837	—	\$25,000	—	\$17,072,408	70.04%	\$15,460,141
Bequests	4,033,646	—	—	—	—	4,033,646	16.55%	5,688,528
Investment Income	1,909,801	8,674	\$18,815	233,597	\$58,525	2,229,412	9.14%	2,735,710
Sale of Literature and Other Income	1,037,910	—	—	377	2,650	1,040,937	4.27%	606,824
Total Revenue	\$23,915,928	\$121,511	\$18,815	\$258,974	\$61,175	\$24,376,403	100.00%	\$24,491,203
Expenditures								
Animal-Protection Programs:								
Public Education, Membership Information, and Publications	\$9,960,148	\$26,157	—	—	—	\$9,986,305	41.22%	\$6,552,656
Cruelty Investigations and Regional Offices	2,753,459	—	—	—	—	2,753,459	11.37%	2,674,608
Wildlife, Animal-Habitat, and Sheltering Programs	2,608,572	—	—	—	—	2,608,572	10.77%	2,197,116
Youth-Education Programs	1,071,059	—	—	—	—	1,071,059	4.42%	1,016,224
Legal Assistance, Litigation, Legislation and Government Relations	1,330,447	—	—	—	—	1,330,447	5.49%	1,049,507
Bioethics and Farm Animals	705,680	—	—	—	—	705,680	2.91%	713,174
Gifts and Grants to Other Humane Organizations	192,060	—	—	—	\$55,725	247,785	1.02%	309,063
Payments to Annuitants	—	—	—	\$161,865	—	161,865	0.67%	160,787
Supporting Services:								
Management and General	1,832,800	948	\$17,864	26,324	9,234	1,887,170	7.79%	1,936,749
Membership Development	1,197,065	—	—	—	—	1,197,065	4.94%	2,721,891
Fund-raising	2,277,777	—	—	—	—	2,277,777	9.40%	1,681,400
Total Expenditures	\$23,929,067	\$27,105	\$17,864	\$188,189	\$64,959	\$24,227,184	100.00%	\$21,013,175
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures	(\$13,139)	\$94,406	\$951	\$70,785	(\$3,784)	\$149,219	—	\$3,478,028

The society's audited financial statements are available upon request.

hunting facilities. Program design and facility modification were undertaken at The HSUS's National Wildlife Rehabilitation Training Center in Barnstable, Massachusetts.

The HSUS fought to prevent the transport of twelve dolphins from a marine park in Florida to a private club in Honduras; helped in the transfer of three dolphins to a rehabilitation-and-release facility in Florida; and led the lobbying efforts of animal-protection organizations for the reauthorization of the MMPA.

In ongoing campaigns, we led the nation's anti-fur efforts through the dissemination of information, including coordinating the purchase of billboard ads in cities across the country and purchasing ads in the *New Yorker* magazine. "The Beautiful Choice,"[®] The HSUS's effort to promote consumer use of cosmetics and other personal-care products not tested on animals, was supported by thirty-six companies and thirty-three celebrities. We presented a unique forum, "Good for You: Choosing a Humane Diet," which highlighted the ways in which our diets affect human health, the health of the planet, and the lives of billions of farm animals.

The HSUS completed its first full year of a Fire Island, New York, deer-immunocontraception program to control suburban deer populations through nonlethal methods. We began a wildlife-management program for the Maryland campus of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. We completed a wild-horse contraception project in Nevada with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and a wild-donkey contraception program with the National Park Service in Virgin Islands National Park. The HSUS strongly endorsed wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone National Park. Tens of thousands of HSUS members and constituents joined official HSUS opposition to Alaska's wolf-kill program and led a tourism boycott in that state.

The HSUS Wildlife Land Trust was created to

protect wild animals within their natural habitats. It began promoting a "shelter without walls" strategy to combat the destructive incursions of land development, logging interests, sport hunting, and commercial trapping. Under the leadership of John F. Kullberg, Ed.D., former president of the

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, staff established the foundation necessary to respond to inquiries from potential donors of land and conservation easements and from other interested parties.

HSUS Companion Animals staff remained committed to advancing humane standards for local humane societies and animal-care-and-control agencies. In addition to answering specific questions and fulfilling information requests from numerous local governments and organizations, we conducted formal programs to train personnel and improve standards of care.

Fifteen hundred animal-care-and-control professionals attended our Animal Care Expo, a trade show and education conference unparalleled in the field of animal protection. Attendees met suppliers of relevant products and services, chose from among twenty-eight professional development workshops, and participated in one of six day-long training courses.

Our newsletter *Shelter Sense* continued its integral role of educating and informing personnel of regional animal-care-and-control agencies. Our Professional Animal Services Consultation Program helped selected local governments and humane organizations improve their animal-care-and-control operations. We assembled a team of experts to conduct an on-site evaluation of each agency and followed up with a detailed report.

As part of our plan to conduct model programs that could be replicated elsewhere, we worked with the Navajo Nation in New Mexico to set up three one-day clinics; clinic personnel administered more than three thousand vaccines and performed 275 spay/neuter surgeries.

We continued to educate pet owners and the general public about many companion-animal issues in addition to pet overpopulation.

Youth-Education Programs

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HUMANE AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE) established a department of education to provide resources and training to humane-education specialists nationwide and to unite these specialists with teachers, creating a link to children in the classroom.

The readership of *KIND News*, NAHEE's monthly newspaper for elementary students, increased from 650,000 children in 1993 to 790,000 in 1994. Adopt-A-Teacher promotional efforts included participation in national education conferences and expos, promotional mailings, and workshops for grass-roots humane organizations conducted in eight HSUS regions.

NAHEE completed field tests of a humane/environmental education in-service training program that provides post-graduate credit for elementary school teachers. NAHEE was also accredited by Connecticut's Department of Education to provide continuing education units at in-service programs throughout that state. As a result, NAHEE conduct-

Jay F. Kirkpatrick, Ph.D., injects an immunocontraceptive vaccine—developed under HSUS sponsorship—into a wild horse in Nevada, part of an innovative attempt at effective, safe, wildlife fertility control.



RUTBERG/HSUS

ed twelve in-service programs in Connecticut.

NAHEE continued to promote student membership in The HSUS and the formation of student clubs through dissemination of the *HSUS Student Action Guide* and *HSUS Student Network News*. NAHEE also revised and updated its pamphlet *Guidelines for the Study of Animals in Elementary and Secondary School Biology*.

Legal Assistance, Litigation, and Legislation and Government Relations

The HSUS continued its leadership role in advocating alternatives to animal use in research, testing, and education. We continued to work with Congress and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make alternative methods of safety testing a government priority. The HSUS began collaborating with a major medical school on the study of animals as patients, rather than as laboratory tools. These clinical studies have the best interests of the animals in mind, yet can generate data relevant to human clinical situations.

We testified before a congressional committee and worked for the Animal Experimentation Right to Know Act (AERKA), a bill requiring the Department of Defense to adopt humane reforms and to release detailed annual profiles of its animal research.

The HSUS continued to seek humane reforms in the procurement and use of animals in higher education and acceptance of the right of students to an education that does not violate their ethical concerns toward animals. Our staff publicized these issues by speaking at numerous universities and conferences, by having articles and letters published in the print media, and by furnishing interviews to numerous college and mainstream newspapers.

The HSUS worked diligently in support of a strengthened MMPA. Though several amendments weakened the MMPA, we were pleased that the law was modified to force the commercial fishing industry to reduce its kill of marine mammals to levels approaching zero.

We successfully lobbied for the legislative approval of the California Desert Protection Act, which included provisions to designate two new national parks as facilities closed to hunting.

The HSUS supported the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, which was approved by Congress. We delivered testimony before various appropriations committees concerning the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior, and Health and Human Services.

We obtained more than a hundred House cosponsors of legislation to ban the steel-jaw leghold trap and successfully urged the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative not to file a GATT complaint against an EU regulation banning the importation of furs from countries allowing the use of the trap. The HSUS also helped draft the Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act, which would ban

canned hunts, and AERKA.

The HSUS had two stunning successes when voters in Arizona and Oregon approved statewide ballot initiatives to protect wildlife from trappers and hunters. Arizona citizens approved a ban on all lethal trapping of furbearers on public lands, 83 percent of the state. Oregon citizens approved a ban on the baiting of bears and the hound hunting of black bears and cougars.

We provided extensive information for numerous bills in state legislatures, produced data regarding existing laws, lobbied legislators, worked with local activists, and generated support for bills by sending tens of thousands of action alerts to our members. Successes included the Georgia mandatory spay/neuter law for animals adopted from shelters and the ban on the sale and possession of wolf hybrids in that state.

We successfully lobbied, provided testimony, and worked with regional activists against dozens of bills that were a threat to animal protection, including legislation that would permit Sunday hunting in several states and repeal the law-enforcement authority of humane officers.

The HSUS supported state and federal legislation to ban leghold traps, gaining 107 cosponsors for proposed federal legislation. We worked vigorously to minimize harm inflicted upon the MMPA by last-minute amendment proposals. We continued to work for a stronger Endangered Species Act.

The HSUS filed suit to block the export of the Florida marine-park dolphins, and we challenged the wasteful killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands of Alaska. We filed a successful suit to extend the protection of the Wild Bird Conservation Act to more than a hundred species of wild birds. We continued to challenge various aspects of the government's destructive Animal Damage Control Program. We challenged as well predator-control programs in BLM districts in the West and U.S. Forest Service plans to allow predator-control agents unsupervised access to national forests.

Some of the principal activities of the Office of the General Counsel included preparing contracts and other business transaction documents, advising on personnel issues, managing HSUS trademarks and

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other intellectual properties, advising the board of directors, arranging for insurance coverage, working with outside counsel on defensive litigation, review-

ing publications and video programs prior to public dissemination, and providing legal counsel pertinent to the strategic planning of a number of new HSUS program initiatives, domestic and international.

The general counsel's office also worked on pension and deferred-compensa-

tion issues, dealt with outside parties threatening legal action against The HSUS, responded to state-government subpoenas, and represented The HSUS before government agencies.

Bioethics and Farm Animals

We continued to compile documentation of animal stress and suffering on so-called factory farms to dispel the myth perpetrated by agribusiness that animals are better off in modern factory farms than in free-range systems.

Our successful egg campaign brought uncaged hens' eggs to major supermarkets in eight targeted metropolitan areas.

We celebrated National Farm Animals Awareness Week with a national radio tour, billboard ads, and events at restaurants and farms.

We joined other animal-protection organizations in successfully petitioning the USDA to ban the hot-iron face-branding of imported Mexican cattle and the performance of ovariectomies on such cattle without the benefit of anesthesia.

We commented extensively on proposed California humane-poultry-slaughter regulations for the first humane-poultry-slaughter law in the country.

We continued to expose the humane- and animal-health problems associated with the use of rBGH and to fight for mandatory labeling of dairy products that come from cows injected with the hormone.

We testified before Congress for the inclusion of guidelines for living conditions for farm animals in the formulation of national organic-farming standards.

We testified for implementation of a "no downer" policy at stockyards and vigorously continued to lobby for passage of the federal Downed Animal Protection Act.

We worked with allies in the organic, alternative-agriculture, and sustainable-development movements to monitor and block inappropriate applications of technology, such as genetic engineering. In the process we put animal welfare on the agenda of

governments and development agencies and promoted the principles of bioethics as they relate to agricultural practices, biodiversity, conservation, and world trade policies and agreements.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

Management and General

The HSUS's support staff carries out the day-to-day operations necessary to sustain the society's work. The chief executive, in concert with the president, is charged with administering the society on behalf of the board of directors. Under the president's oversight, the treasurer prepares the annual operating budget for approval by the board of directors and oversees the society's assets, making disbursements for expenses in accordance with approved budgets, and maintaining the financial records necessary to meet federal and state reporting requirements. The treasurer's records are audited annually by an independent certified public accountant.

The society maintains a headquarters in Washington, D.C.; an operations center in Gaithersburg, Maryland; ten regional offices; the National Humane Education Center; and facilities for NAHEE.

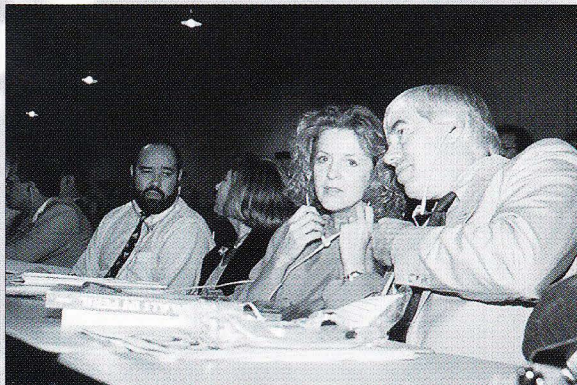
The licensing of nationally distributed merchandise continued to expand, the largest item of which was HSUS checks, available from seventy-five thousand bank branches. Calendars, greeting cards, T-shirts, and umbrellas were just a few of the HSUS products available in stores nationwide.

Membership Development

The HSUS is principally funded by annual membership dues and through contributions and legacies from members and others. Without this generosity and dedication, the work of The HSUS would not be possible. The society produces and distributes literature describing its goals and current endeavors to a constituency of two million people. The society provides information to the general public with the intention of enlisting new members.

Fund-Raising

The HSUS must earn the confidence of its members and donors if it is to continue to generate the resources required for operations. It does this primarily by educating the public regarding The HSUS's many activities on behalf of animals and the ways in which those efforts have made a difference. Primary publications designed to provide public education and information are *HSUS News*, *Close-Up Reports*, and direct-mail communications. The HSUS continues to succeed in enlisting the support of an increasing constituency that shares our concerns and objectives and provides legacies, deferred gifts, endowments, and regular contributions and gifts to underwrite our mission. ■



Patricia Forkan, HSUS executive vice president, and John Grandy, Ph.D., vice president, Wildlife and Habitat Protection, confer during the CITES meeting in Florida.



THE CASE

S P E A K I N G

AGAINST

F O R W H A L E S

CAPTIVITY

AND DOLPHINS

THE HUMANE
SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES

1995 SYMPOSIUM

AND ANNUAL

MEMBERSHIP

MEETING

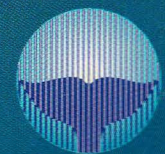
OCT. 5-7, 1995

STOUFFER

MADISON HOTEL

SEATTLE,

WASHINGTON



The 1995 HSUS symposium will mark a major exploration of the ethical issues surrounding the captivity of whales and dolphins and their return to the wild. Five substantive panel discussions and two major addresses will explore from many angles this controversial subject. Special events—including an evening program devoted to the beauty and mystery of whales, a visual presentation by renowned whale artist Richard Ellis, and a day-long whale-watching expedition—will provide refreshing, even light-hearted, counterpoint to the program's topical components.

Dave Phillips, executive director of Earth Island Institute and president of the Free Willy Foundation, will be honored with the HSUS Joseph Wood Krutch medal; film producers Lauren Shuler Donner and Richard Donner will share our James Herriot Award. A week's worth of activity packed into three days— isn't that what an HSUS symposium is all about? Join us and decide for yourself!

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4

4:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.

Registration

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5

4:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.

Registration

7:00 p.m.–10:30 p.m.

Cetacean Celebration:

Reception and Public Art

Exhibit The works of outstanding marine mammal artists will be on display and available for purchase.

Special Book Award Presentation

The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education

Art Raffle Several pieces of marine mammal artwork will be raffled. Only those present are eligible to win.

7:00 p.m.–10:30 p.m.

HSUS Marketplace

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6

8:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

Registration

9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

SYMPOSIUM: THE CASE AGAINST CAPTIVITY

9:00 a.m.

Welcome/Opening Remarks

Patricia A. Forkan, executive vice president, HSUS, program moderator

O. J. Ramsey, Esq., chairman, board of directors, HSUS

Paul C. Irwin, president, HSUS

John A. Hoyt, chief executive, HSUS

9:15 a.m.

Keynote Address: The Case against Captivity

Ralph Munro, secretary of state, Washington State

9:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m.

HSUS Marketplace and

Marine Mammal Art Exhibit

10:00 a.m.

Coffee Break

HOTEL INFORMATION

The Stouffer Madison Hotel room rates for the symposium are \$124 per single/double. Please call 1-800-HOTELS-1 or fax (206) 624-8125 before September 14, 1995, to make your reservations. Any reservations received after that date will be accepted on a space-available basis only. Hotel rates are applicable from October 4 to October 8, and variations from those dates are subject to availability.

AIRLINE INFORMATION

United Airlines is our official carrier for the symposium. United is offering attendees a 5 percent discount off any United or United Express published fare, including first class, in effect when tickets are purchased, subject to all applicable restrictions, or a 10 percent discount off unrestricted coach fares in effect when tickets are purchased seven days in advance. Travel dates are October 1–10, 1995. Symposium attendees should call 1-800-521-4041 and give the operator meeting ID code 578YV Monday through Sunday, 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., eastern time.

10:30 a.m.

Panel Discussion: Limited Lives—The Status of Captive Whales and Dolphins

John W. Grandy, Ph.D., vice president, Wildlife and Habitat Protection, HSUS, moderator; David Lavigne, Ph.D., International Marine Mammal Association, Guelph, Ontario, Canada; Toni Frohoff, M.S., Dolphin Data Base, Bainbridge Island, Washington; John Hall, Ph.D., consultant, Walnut Creek, California

Audience Questions

Noon

Lunch—On Your Own

1:30 p.m.

Investigations Update: Captives of Cruelty

David Wills, vice president, Investigations, HSUS

Audience Questions

2:00 p.m.

Panel Discussion: Against Captivity—A Global Sea

Change

Naomi A. Rose, Ph.D., marine

mammal scientist, HSUS, moderator; William Travers, "Born Free" Foundation, Surrey, England; Eiji and Sakae Fujiwara, Elsa Nature Conservancy, Tsukuba-Gakuen, Japan; Sigi Luber, president, ASMS Working Group for the Protection of Marine Mammals, Horgen, Switzerland

Audience Questions

3:30 p.m.

Coffee Break

4:00 p.m.

Panel Discussion: Opening the Doors—Candidates for Freedom, "Lolita" and "Corky"

Richard H. Farinato, director, Captive Wildlife Protection, HSUS, moderator; Ken Balcomb, M.S., director, Center for Whale Research, Friday Harbor, Washington; Paul Spong, Ph.D., Orcalab, Alert Bay, British Columbia, Canada

Audience Questions

5:00 p.m.

Adjournment

8:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.
Special Presentations
"Adventures of a Whale Painter," visual journey created by Richard Ellis, painter of the world's great whales, New York City; *Fall from Freedom*, HSUS documentary, produced by Stan Minasian, Marine Mammal Fund, San Francisco

10:00 p.m.–11:00 p.m.
HSUS Marketplace and Marine Mammal Art Exhibit

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7

8:00 a.m.–11:00 a.m.
Registration

9:15 a.m.
Welcome/Introductory Remarks
 Patricia A. Forkan, program moderator

9:30 a.m.
Address: Where Do We Go from Here?
 Paul G. Irwin

9:30 a.m.–2:30 p.m.
HSUS Marketplace

10:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.
Panel Discussion: Wild Again—Coming Full Circle
 Dave Phillips, executive director, Earth Island Institute, and president, Free Willy Foundation, San Francisco; Naomi Rose, Ph.D.; Joe Roberts, Dolphin Alliance, Melbourne Beach, Florida
Audience Questions

Noon
Lunch—On Your Own

1:00 p.m.
HSUS ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
 O. J. Ramsey, Esq., moderator
Elections Committee Report
Election to the Nominating Committee
Treasurer's Report

G. Thomas Waite III, treasurer, HSUS
President's Report
 Paul G. Irwin

2:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.
Panel Discussion: Taking the Initiative—Protecting Wildlife in Washington
 Mitchell Fox, Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS), Lynwood, Washington, moderator; Mitchell Friedman, Greater Ecosystem Alliance, Billingham,

Washington; Wayne Pacelle, vice president, Government Affairs and Media, HSUS; Lisa Wathne, PAWS

6:30 p.m.–7:30 p.m.
HSUS Marketplace Reception/Cash Bar

7:30 p.m.
Awards Banquet
 Presentation of the Certificate of Appreciation, the James Herriot Award, and the Joseph Wood

Krutch Medal
 John A. Hoyt, master of ceremonies
Adjournment

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8

All-day whale-watching cruise through the San Juan Islands: \$75 per person includes breakfast box (vegetarian); gourmet box lunch (vegetarian); whale watching; professional tour guides; and taxes. Check the box on the registration form.

1995 SYMPOSIUM AND ANNUAL MEETING THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

This registration form is for one person or a couple. If more than one individual or couple is attending, please copy this form and fill out additional copies for each registrant/couple to ensure proper preregistration. Each individual from an association, agency, or other organization must fill out a registration form.

Please check appropriate boxes.

☐ **HSUS Symposium and Awards Banquet,**
October 5–7, 1995
 (includes Cetacean Celebration art exhibit and social on October 5 and general sessions, panels, and awards banquet on October 6 and 7)

For the banquet, I would like a

☐ Vegetarian Meal ☐ Vegan Meal

☐ **Friday, October 6 (only)** Cost per Person \$80 Total \$_____

☐ **Saturday, October 7 (only)** Cost per Person \$25 Total \$_____

☐ **Awards Banquet (only)** Cost per Person \$35 Total \$_____

Saturday evening, October 7

For the banquet, I would like a

☐ Vegetarian Meal ☐ Vegan Meal

☐ **Whale-Watching Cruise** Cost per Person \$75 Total \$_____

Sunday, October 8

(includes round-trip transportation and box breakfast and lunch)

Total Enclosed \$_____

Make all checks payable to The HSUS—U.S. funds only. A cancellation fee of \$10 will be charged after September 15, 1995.

We will mail you a hotel registration form upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to September 14, 1995.

(please print)

Name _____ HSUS ID # _____

Address _____ Daytime Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Complete and return this form with payment to HSUS Symposium and Annual Meeting, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037. For further information call (202) 452-1100.





PRECIOUS CARGO

BY
RACHEL
A. LAMB

WE LIVE IN A MOBILE SOCIETY. FREQUENT TRAVEL, MUCH OF IT by airplane, is becoming routine. With more people traveling every day, stories of delayed or canceled flights, lost luggage, and overcrowded airports are becoming the norm. A lost suitcase can surface a day or two later with no more consequence than a trip to the drugstore to buy toothpaste. A delayed flight means little more than extra time in the airport gift shop. But as more and more people become pet owners—more than half of all households in the United States now have pets—and our animal companions also become our traveling companions, these problems suddenly take on new meaning. A pet lost during a trip means a member of our family is in danger.

How serious is this danger? How can a pet owner protect a beloved companion animal during an airline trip? For years, The HSUS has been addressing these questions. Thanks to the thousands of pet owners who have demanded that airlines treat their pets as more than pieces of luggage, significant changes are closer now than ever before.

The stories of animals mishandled, injured, or killed during air transport haunt any pet owner who has waited on the airport tarmac for takeoff in the hot summer, retrieved a battered suitcase at baggage claim, or read a “flight delayed” message on an airport mon-

ENSURING YOUR PET'S SAFETY IN THE AIR

itor. In 1992 fifty-six puppies died on a TWA flight on layover in St. Louis, Missouri. The puppies, shipped from a midwest puppy mill to pet stores across the country, were found with bloodied paws, noses pressed against their cages, teeth clenched around the bars, apparently attempting to escape. They died of suffocation in the plane's cargo hold. A few years earlier, thirty-two dogs shipped on a Delta Air Lines flight and twenty-four dogs on a United Airlines flight suffocated in cargo holds.

Animals being transported in large shipments aren't the only ones in danger: individual pets have fallen victim to careless airline procedures as well. In 1994 Kevin McGowan shipped his kitten "Spanky" from Saudi Arabia, where the little cat had been rescued, to his home in North Carolina. Mr. McGowan researched the trip for months, carefully planning a

route to include only one connecting flight, acclimating Spanky to his travel carrier, and getting Spanky the required vaccinations and veterinary documents, only to have Spanky's carrier turn up in Amsterdam empty. The cat was never found. KLM, the airline shipping the kitten, has yet to offer an explanation of Spanky's fate.

Nanette Wilken's cat "Dixon" suffered a similar fate when Ms. Wilken shipped him in a carrier with her other cat, "Contrary," on a Continental flight from Indianapolis to Washington, D.C., last year. Contrary made it to Washington's National Airport but the carrier had been damaged and the cage door put on backwards at some time during the trip. There was no sign of Dixon. Frantic, Ms. Wilken reported her cat's disappearance to the airline's baggage office. She was given a lost-luggage form and asked to check off the type of "bag-

gage" she had lost. After months of calls, faxes, letters, and searches, the heartbroken pet owner still mourns Dixon's loss. Contrary, disturbed by the loss of his companion, is making a slow recovery.

"If the airlines are going to fly animal passengers, they must take the responsibility for doing so. The longer they're allowed to conduct business as usual, the more animals will die or be mistreated while under their care," says HSUS Investigator Steve Dickstein. "At present, the airlines are not even required to report an animal fatality or injury to federal officials so an investigation can be initiated. If the airlines cannot ship animals safely, they should not be shipping them at all." The HSUS is working aggressively to alert federal officials to our concerns and has recommended to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) a number of changes to current regulations

WORKING WITH THE USDA TO PROTECT PETS IN THE AIR

THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT (AWA), the federal law designed to protect animals, contains regulations specifically drawn to safeguard animals transported by air. The USDA, the government agency assigned to enforce these regulations, is responsible for inspecting airlines that transport animals, investigating any suspected violations of the AWA, and if violations are found, instituting appropriate punitive measures against the carrier in question.

Although the current regulations establish basic standards of protection, they contain a number of loopholes. The HSUS, with the encouragement of the current USDA administration, has been reexamining these regulations with the goal of providing more effective protection for pets shipped by air. Working together with the USDA's Patricia Jensen, acting assistant secretary for marketing and regulatory programs, The HSUS is hopeful the changes it recommends will be implemented as early as this fall. The HSUS is also planning a public-education campaign with the USDA, designed to provide the most current information to pet owners who must transport their pets by air. The HSUS's recommendations to the USDA are as follows:

- All parties that transport animals by air must submit an annual report to the USDA disclosing basic information such as the total number of animals shipped, the total number of animals lost, and the total number of fatalities. Under current regulations, there is no reporting system that lets the USDA know the current rates of compliance and violation of the AWA's standards for animals transported by air.

- Airlines must notify the USDA if and when an animal death occurs. Currently, the death during transport of any pet comes to the government's attention only if the pet owner notifies the USDA. Many times, a distraught pet owner is unaware that legal recourse is available to him/her. Until this regulation is changed, individuals and pet owners who witness or encounter any difficulty when shipping a pet by air should contact: USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Washington, DC 20250, (202) 720-4031.

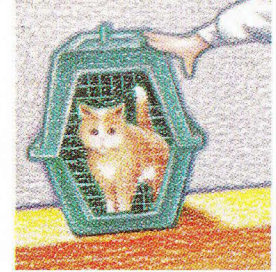
- All parties that transport animals by air must provide training for all personnel who handle the animals. The training must be approved by the USDA. A few airlines currently have training programs for their employees who handle animals but others do not. The HSUS's recommendations call

for the USDA to monitor training programs on an unannounced basis.

- The USDA, in consultation with The HSUS, should conduct a full review of the current temperature restrictions and offer clear, understandable, and humane limits and guidelines. Many of the reported injuries and deaths to pets transported by air are a result of exposure to extreme temperatures. Although current regulations offer some guidelines for handling animals in unusual temperatures, a number of loopholes exist. For example, current regulations allow animals to be exposed to temperatures lower than 45 degrees Fahrenheit and higher than 80 degrees for up to four hours. Under current law an animal could sit in a carrier in 100-degree heat for more than three hours. Although the airlines claim their internal policies would never allow this to happen, it is still legally acceptable.

- The USDA should increase the minimum fine and/or penalties levied against an air carrier for violation of the AWA. The HSUS is urging the USDA to continue the recent trend toward larger fines because it provides a financial incentive for the airlines to provide safe and humane handling of animals transported by air.

**UNTIL EVERY PET TRAVELING BY AIR ARRIVES SAFELY
AT HIS/HER DESTINATION, WE MUST MAKE AIRLINES
UNDERSTAND THAT PETS ARE PASSENGERS, TOO.**



we would like to see put in place and enforced (see sidebar).

The HSUS helps pet owners bring their complaints to the attention of the proper government officials and in some cases pressures airlines to help pet owners who have experienced difficulties when transporting a pet by air. The HSUS's primary focus is to help pet owners who have yet to embark on a trip with their companion animal. "Many pet owners who contact us want a fair representation of the dangers of flying with their pets, not just the standard 'everything will be fine' story they get from the airlines," explains Janet Hornreich, associate for companion animal care. "We help them decide whether they must fly their pets by air and, if so, provide them with tips on how to minimize the risk of this kind of transportation."

How great is the risk? Statistics on how

many animals fly every year and how many are mishandled, injured, or are killed are sorely lacking. After years of fruitless requests to the airline industry, The HSUS is now demanding strict reporting from the industry to the government. Although odds favor a safe outcome for an animal traveling by air, even problem-free air travel is stressful for a pet. Because of this, The HSUS does not recommend shipping a pet by air unless absolutely necessary.

If a pet owner must transport a companion animal by air, following these recommendations can increase the chances of a safe flight:

- Take a cat or small dog into the passenger cabin with you. Most airlines allow such travel, but contact your airline carrier to find out specific requirements for this option.
- Always travel on the same flight as your pet. Some airlines may even let you watch your pet being loaded and unloaded at the cargo hold.
- Use direct flights when traveling with your pet. Many mistakes occur during transfers from one plane to another, and chances of delay in getting your pet off the plane are multiplied.
- When you board the plane, notify the pilot and at least one flight attendant that your pet is traveling in the cargo hold. If the captain knows pets are on board, he/she may take special precautions to protect your pet.
- Do not ship pug-nosed dogs and cats, including Pekingese, Chow Chows, and Persians. Such animals have short nasal passages that do not give hot air a chance to cool before it reaches the lungs. They may have trouble breathing regularly and may not be able to get enough air in the oxygen-limited cargo hold of an airplane.
- If your pet is traveling during the hot summer months or in the winter, choose flights that will minimize the temperature extremes. Early morning or late evening flights are better than midday flights in the summer, and afternoon flights are better in the winter.
- Make sure your pet has a thorough veterinary examination before the flight, and call the airline to check health and immunization requirements for traveling pets.
- Your pet should not be given tranquilizers unless they are prescribed by your veterinarian specifically for air travel. Many

tranquilizers inhibit regular breathing, and in the cargo hold of an airplane, this could be fatal. If your veterinarian prescribes a tranquilizer, consider giving your pet a dose well before the trip so you can monitor your pet's reaction to it.

•Give your animal as much time as possible before the trip to become familiar with the travel carrier. This will minimize the animal's stress during travel.

What does the future hold for pets traveling by air? In addition to working with The HSUS to change existing regulations, the USDA is cracking down on airline violations as never before. A recent \$140,000 penalty against Delta represented the largest single fine ever levied against an airline for violating the Animal Welfare Act while shipping animals by air. With additional fines of \$60,000 against TWA and \$48,000 against United, says Steve Smith, an animal-care technician with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the USDA, "the USDA is sending a strong message to airlines that violations can no longer be written off as a cost of doing business."

Airlines are recognizing the need to improve their performance. American Airlines recently agreed to pay Andrew Gluckman \$15,000 for the death of his dog, "Floyd," an amount unheard-of in this type of case. Floyd died after being kept in the cargo hold in 115-degree heat for more than an hour. The settlement has made airlines across the country recognize that careful handling of pets must be a top priority. With increased pressure on the airline industry from pet owners, animal-protection organizations, and the government, pets shipped by air may be finally getting the attention they deserve. But until every pet traveling by air arrives safely at his/her destination, we must continue to make airlines understand that pets are passengers, too.

• • •

The HSUS has recently produced a brochure to aid pet owners traveling with their companion animals. For a free copy of this publication, please send a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope to: HSUS, Dept. Travel, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Rachel Lamb is HSUS director, companion animal care.

•The USDA should require personnel of commercial airlines to inform pilots, before their planes leave the terminal, if animals have been loaded into the cargo hold. One pilot made an emergency landing when ground crew radioed him that a cat and a dog had been loaded into an unheated cargo compartment. Pilots have been known to receive permission from air-traffic controllers to take off ahead of other planes to avert the danger of pets suffocating in an overheated hold. Pilots can activate the ventilation system to provide needed air circulation in the cargo hold before takeoff. Such life-saving measures can be taken only when the pilot is aware that an animal is in the hold.

The HSUS's recommendations to the USDA are moving forward, but we need your help for the final push that will turn them into formal regulations. Please write to the USDA and voice your support for stronger regulations. Address your comments to Patricia Jensen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, United States Department of Agriculture, AG Box, Washington, DC, 20250-0109.—William E. Long, HSUS deputy director, Government Affairs

A TALE OF TWO KARENS

BY JULIE
MILLER
DOWLING

DURING ANIMAL CARE EXPO '95, IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA, WE SHADOWED TWO ANIMAL-CARE professionals attending their first Expo. Here is a day-by-day account of their experiences at the field's largest trade and education conference.

...

Thursday, March 30, 9:40 a.m.

Standing in the Expo registration area, Karen Burns, director of Bay County Animal Control (BCAC) in Bay City, Michigan, pins her Expo name badge onto her uniform and joins fifteen hundred colleagues from around the country carrying canvas HSUS tote bags and flipping through Expo guides.

Ms. Burns is new to her agency but not to the field. Before becoming BCAC director a year ago, she worked with the Humane Society of Bay County as a cruelty investigator and later as president of the board of directors.

She comes to Expo with specific expectations. "We've just finished a puppy-mill case and are hoping to build a new facility," she says, "So I'm looking to gain information on everything from animal collectors and puppy mills to facility design and planning. I also want to meet new friends and business contacts."

That Expo is being held in sunny Orlando, she adds, is a great perk. "After the big puppy-mill case, I was looking forward to a trip to Florida," says Ms. Burns, whose husband has come with her to Expo. "I expect to come away from Expo refreshed, rejuvenated, and ready to move my department forward."

11:35 a.m.

Ms. Burns watches slides of neglected animals crammed in wire cages during her first workshop, Dealing with the Chronic Problem of "Animal Collectors" in Your Community. Designed to help a spectrum of people in animal care, the thirty-six Expo workshops cover everything from investigating cruelty reports to producing newsletters.

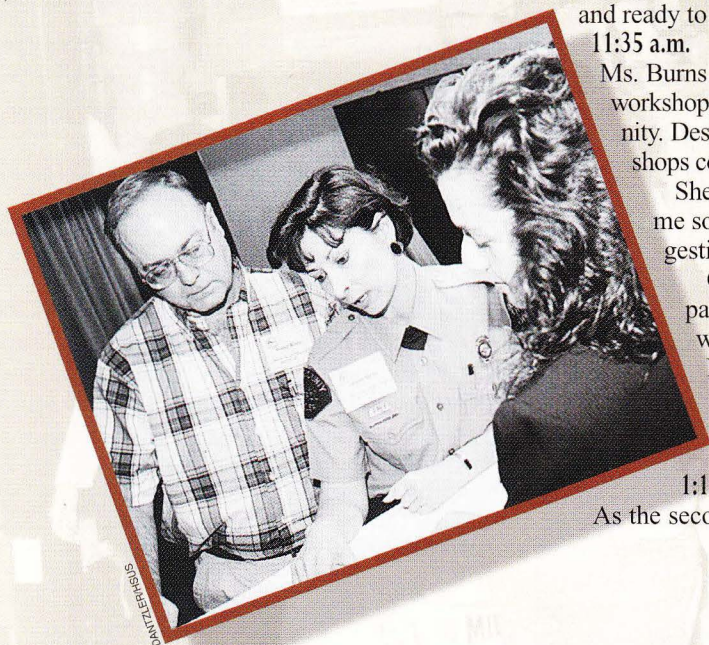
She jots down tips on fielding questions from the media. "The discussion gave me some good ideas about getting out the message to the public. I liked the suggestion that we emphasize that animal collectors are 'animal addicts.'"

On her way to lunch, Ms. Burns stops to chat with several other participants. "I just got here and already I've talked to people experiencing what we're experiencing," she says. Later, she meets a shelter employee from North Carolina, who tells her about a new program his agency started. Ms.

Burns decides she'd like to introduce it in her community. "He gave me some great tips for starting a meals-on-wheels program to deliver pet food to poor pet owners."

1:10 p.m.

As the second set of workshops gets under way, Karen Samples arrives from the air-



port, drops her bags off with a bellman, and heads to registration. "Already I'm wishing I could have arrived earlier," she says, looking over the day's schedule. "I have this feeling that each Expo event I miss means one more animal I might not be able to help."

Unlike Ms. Burns, Ms. Samples only recently became involved in animal protection. A full-time journalist, she spends most of her free time volunteering with the Letcher County SPCA, which she helped found a year ago in a rural Kentucky community. She looks to Expo as a way to work her way into the larger network of animal-protection advocates and ideas.

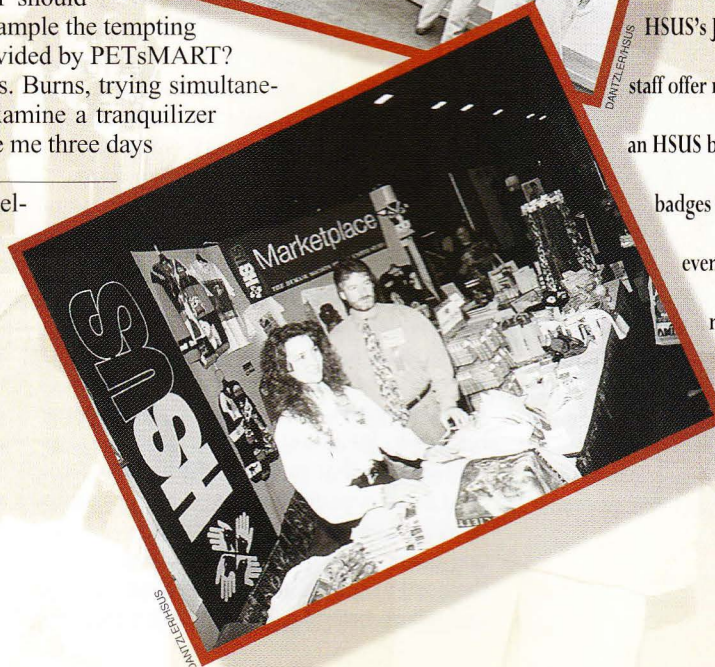
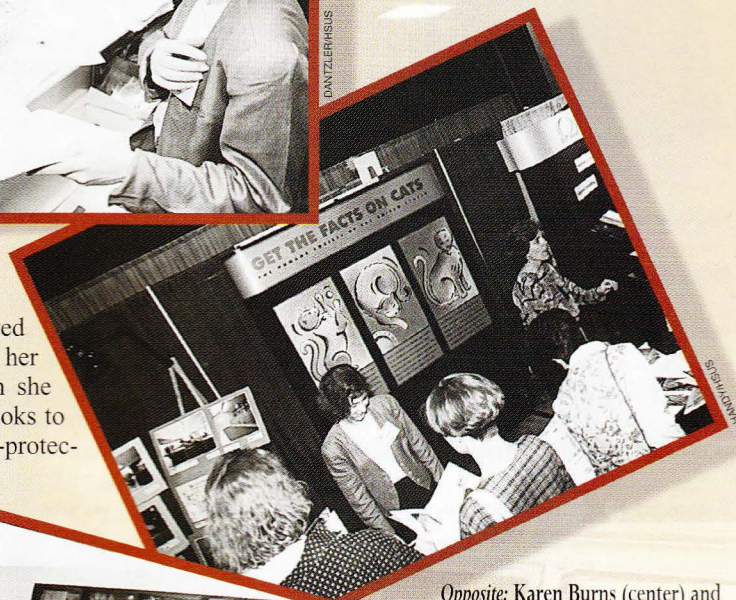
She dashes off to two workshops—first, Small-Shelter Concerns, and then, Volunteers: How to Recruit and Keep an Important Resource—that she's hoping will help her fledgling organization. "My tiny group doesn't have any volunteers, really," she says. "We formed our board with a few people who were already helping strays. We're so busy doing animal work ourselves that we don't have time to recruit help, so this is very timely for me."

6:30 p.m.

Outside the main Expo entrance, the two Karens wait with hundreds of other participants for the opening of the Exhibit Hall. When the doors open, they face a dilemma: do they walk around the hundred or so exhibits first, letting their eyes and tote bags take in as much material as they can, or should they first stop at the refreshment table to sample the tempting drinks, veggies, chips, and guacamole provided by PETS^{MART}?

"The exhibits are really great," says Ms. Burns, trying simultaneously to balance her plate of food and examine a tranquilizer gun at one of the booths. "It's going to take me three days

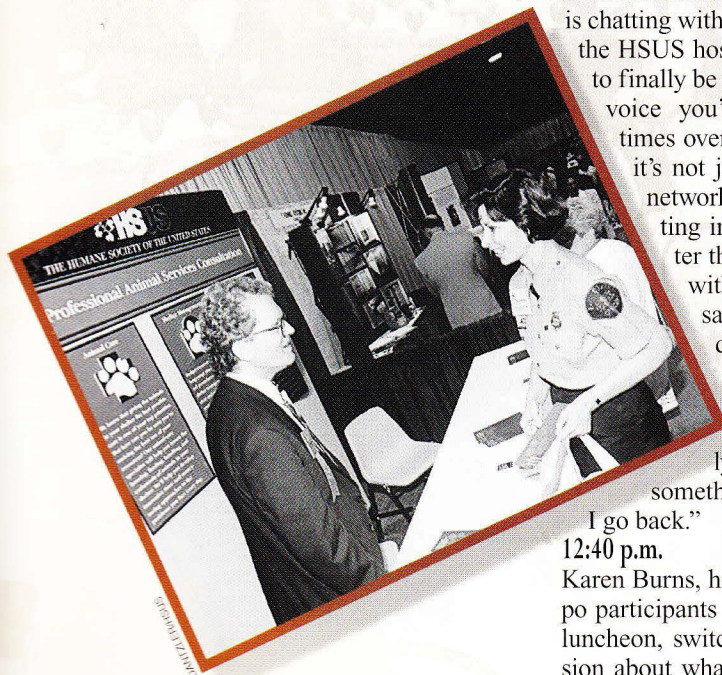
Julie Miller Dowling is assistant editor, Shelter Sense. A version of this article has appeared in Shelter Sense.



Opposite: Karen Burns (center) and her husband, Robert, check their Expo strategy with Rachel Lamb, assistant director of Expo '95. This page, top to bottom: Karen Samples (left) checks her workshop schedule with The HSUS's Julie Miller Dowling; HSUS staff offer materials with a feline theme at an HSUS booth; attendees queue up for badges that provide access to Expo events; HSUS staff do a brisk business in animal-oriented apparel and giftware.



Above: An intent Ms. Samples soaks up information in an Expo workshop. Below: Ms. Burns gets advice on The HSUS's Professional Animal Services Consultation Program from Arnold Baer, director of the HSUS New England Regional Office, in the Expo exhibit hall. The two Karens' paths cross only once during Expo workshop sessions—at Animal Capture and Handling on Friday.



to get through the Exhibit Hall."

The hall is enormous, packed with all kinds of exhibits offered by suppliers of products and services ranging from humane-education materials to animal-capture equipment. "It's nice to be able to look at the products and examine the construction of them," says Ms. Burns. "What I really appreciate is that the exhibitors don't just hand you a brochure, but spend time with you showing you their products and answering your questions."

As the evening progresses, participants trudge through the hall weighed down by a multitude of posters, magazines, booklets, and other free materials distributed by exhibitors. "This tote bag is getting really heavy," says Ms. Samples, holding her bulging pack with both arms. "I'll be back tomorrow."

Friday, March 31, 9:55 a.m.

Back in the Exhibit Hall the following morning, Ms. Samples visits with shelter architect John Knapp of Madison, Wisconsin, to get some tips for building a shelter in her community. Ms. Burns, meanwhile, is chatting with HSUS regional directors at the HSUS hospitality booth. "It's so nice to finally be able to place a face with the voice you've talked with so many times over the years," she says. "And it's not just the Exhibit Hall where networking has helped. In fact, sitting in workshops before and after the presentations, I've talked with people who have the same sheltering problems as I do. I realize I'm not alone—that it's not just my department that has these problems. For me, emotionally, that's very healing. It's something that will help me when I go back."

12:40 p.m.

Karen Burns, her husband, and several Expo participants relax at the Expo welcome luncheon, switching easily from a discussion about what might be in the rose-colored salad dressing to animal-control problems in their communities. This is one social gathering where everyone understands the need to spay/neuter companion animals and where bringing up over lunch the sub-

ject of cleaning cat cages isn't considered a faux pas.

As the event, sponsored by ALPO Petfoods (a division of Friskies PetCare), gets under way, the voices of Ms. Samples and Ms. Burns become entwined with a hundred conversations filtering through the room. The keynote address, "Truly Humane Care and the Profit Motive: Can They Coexist?" (Franklin Loew, D.V.M., dean of the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine), gives them fuel for more discussion.

After lunch some participants relax in the hotel lobby until the next set of workshops. "As I walked by, I noticed people with Expo name tags deep in conversation about their animal shelters," says Ms. Samples. "You have this immediate bond with strangers, because there's so much to learn from each other. I've never been in a place where small talk was so unnecessary."

5:45 p.m.

Karen Samples and Karen Burns are seated in the first and only workshop they attend together, Animal Capture and Handling. Given their different backgrounds and needs, it's not surprising that their paths cross only once. "The good thing about Expo is that, even though others may be looking for something totally different from what I am looking for," says Ms. Burns, "everybody's needs are being met here."

Although she worked as a cruelty investigator for many years and has capture-and-handling experience, she wants to improve her technique and see how the latest products work so she can help educate her staff. "It was important for me to see a nationally known expert give demonstrations on how to handle and use this equipment," she says. "The discussion about the legal issues involved in equipment handling was also useful, although I wish there had been more time for hands-on participation."

Ms. Samples's county has no animal-control program or facility, so she came to the workshop hoping to get a general introduction to the various types of equipment available. "The presenter, Bill Brothers, showed us gloves, traps, nets, and snares," she says. "I learned that welders' gloves, which are cheap and used by some animal-control officers, don't provide much protection from bites and crushing.

"The equipment is fascinating," she continues, "but I also want to learn about capturing certain kinds of animals. For instance, what approach do you take with a

feral cat? I think other workshops have probably touched on that. That's the tough thing about Expo—making choices about what to see. It's great that we are able to purchase tapes of the workshops we wanted to go to but missed."

10:15 p.m.

Ms. Samples and a few other addicts of the TV show *The X-Files* arrive a little late to the Flashback to the '70s/Disco Fever Party. "I didn't plan well enough to dig up '70s garb before I left Kentucky," says Ms. Samples, watching platform-shoed women enter the room. "No matter: Expo director John Dommers showed up with a bunch of '70s shirts and hung them on the door to the party."

They enter a dimly lit room with strobe lights and watch as polyester-clad Expo-goers try to remember how to dance to the tunes from *Saturday Night Fever*. "The group I'm sitting with is trying to guess the names of the songs or groups," says Ms. Burns, seated near the dance floor. "But most of the time, our memories are failing us—you know what that's a sign of!"

Saturday, April 1, 9:35 a.m.

Ms. Samples meanders through the exhibits wearing a look of deep concentration. She's trying to figure out the "suitcase dilemma." The Exhibit Hall will be closing in a few hours, and she wants to grab more materials—even purchase a product at discount—but her luggage back in her hotel room is already stuffed.

Ms. Samples's roommate at the Expo, Tina House, has a novel solution: ignore it for now. "I'm going back with an air purifier and I don't know how I'm getting it back," laughs Ms. House, executive director of the Humane Society Serving Clark County in Springfield, Ohio. "But I saved at least \$250 buying it here."

Ms. Samples examines an unusual-looking product at the Animal Care Equipment and Services (ACES) booth. "I wonder what you do with something called a 'cat grasper'?" she ponders, testing the product on thin air. An ACES exhibitor demonstrates the equipment, telling her he uses it for getting animals out of tight spaces or for moving dead animals.

From the exhibitors' point of view, the show enables those who provide products and services to talk with people who use them in the field. "I go to about fifteen shows a year," says Ted Larsen of Dur-A-Flex, which makes floor coverings for organizations ranging from animal shelters to hospitals. "This has been the best attend-

ed—with people showing the most enthusiasm—of any I've seen in a long time. We came here Thursday with what we thought was enough literature to last the whole show, but we ran out on the first night and had to get more."

With all the activity, it is easy to lose track of time. "I was getting so much out of looking at the exhibits that before I knew it, the hall was closing," says Ms. Burns. "They practically had to kick me out."

8:20 p.m.

Karen Burns stands in a circle with other Expo-goers as people demonstrate the activities in the Animal Care Olympics—a friendly competition sponsored by ACES, featuring beat-the-clock games using actual animal-control equipment. Some people around her look intensely competitive; others, like Ms. Burns herself, are trying hard to keep a straight face.

"I admit apprehension here," says Ms. Samples as she listens to the announcer describe each event. "I can't do sports, much less do them with cat graspers and live traps. But I guess that's the idea behind these Olympics: besides making everyone look ridiculous, they give us a feel for the equipment used to control animals."

At one event participants swing a net to catch a rubber ball representing a cat and then let it out again. The more times they catch and release, the more points they get. "Hey! This is hard," says Ms. Samples. "I'm out of breath from laughing. I think I've killed the ball."

Ms. Burns opts for cheering on participants instead of becoming one. She wanders over to one of the events to watch a man try to pick up a bright pink slinky with snake tongs. "What's funny is how serious and competitive some are," she says. "Team spirit certainly is not lacking."

Sunday, April 2, 10:45 a.m.

Karen Samples's hand is getting a little tired from taking notes in the day-long certificate course, Fund-Raising for Animal Shelters from A to Z. She will take home a certificate of completion for attending the course, as will the 231 Expo-goers attending Sunday's three other courses—Cats: Dealing with the Issues and the Animals in Your Shelters and in Your Community; Shelter Design and Planning; and Preventing and Solving Dog- and Cat-Behavior Problems.

Although she was interested in all four courses offered on Sunday, Ms. Samples saw the fund-raising course as most immediately useful to her organization's efforts

to raise money for an animal-care program. "I can see I'm in the right place," she says. "My group hasn't done much fund-raising yet; we've only recently applied for tax-exempt status."

Ms. Burns, too, is hoping to build a new facility in her county, but as a director for a government agency, her focus is on the nitty-gritty of building a shelter rather than on fund-raising. She chooses Shelter Design and Planning. "This is an excellent program," she says. "The information about engineering and contracting plans and the need to be specific will stick in my mind when we get closer to building our new shelter."

5:05 p.m.

Expo over, Ms. Burns lingers in the hall with other participants. "I realize that, although this was a big learning experience, it was also a sharing experience," she says, as she heads for the pool to start her vacation. "It made me feel good that people from humane societies seeing my uniform felt comfortable coming up to me to talk about how humane societies and government agencies can better work together. We're all caring people. It doesn't matter what jobs we're doing—they're all hard jobs. The more we can work together and network, the easier our jobs can be."

Ms. Samples sits outside with participants who, like her, are leaving the next morning to return to work. They weigh their options for a last night of entertainment: they could try out Disney's Paradise Island, an area filled with restaurants, bars, and dance clubs, each with a different theme; they could eat dinner at the famed Planet Hollywood, decorated with photos and mementos from Hollywood films; or they could eat at a local restaurant, then relax in their hotel rooms.

Ms. Samples and some Expo friends end up dining on veggie burgers at Planet Hollywood and then returning to the hotel for a card game of Go Fish. "At some point, of course, we talked about our animals," says Ms. Samples. "I mentioned my own dog, a stray who had been hit by a car and rescued—lately she had been having a diarrhea problem. Oops! I thought, I shouldn't be talking about this in public! When I apologized, though, everyone gave me a puzzled look. Then it hit me: Why am I sorry? Everybody here understands." ■

¹A puppy mill is a mass, commercial, dog-breeding establishment where dogs are kept in inhumane conditions.

EARTHKIND, THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ARM OF THE HSUS, WORKS TO PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND ENDANGERED ECOSYSTEMS AND PROMOTE HUMANE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

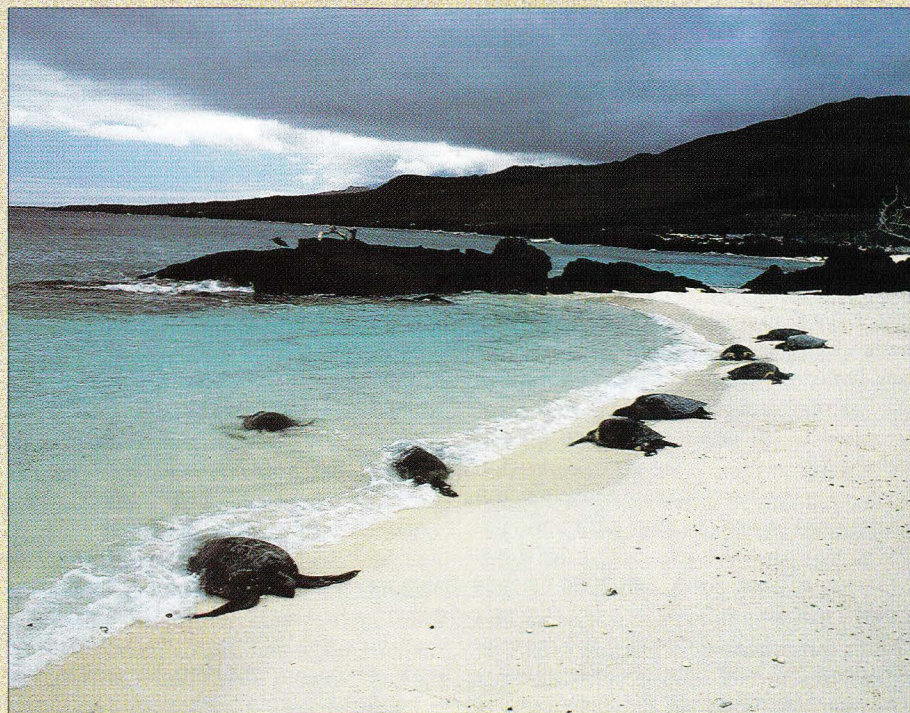


A FRAGILE PARADISE

The concept of an island paradise bewitches the mind. Sadly today there are few [islands], if any, which qualify. The uniqueness, the diversity of the flora and fauna, the very terrain are under threat or irretrievably damaged. EarthKind's Sustainable Islands Project will highlight a worldwide problem which requires solutions at a global as well as local level.—Margaret Cooper, Chairwoman, EarthKind International

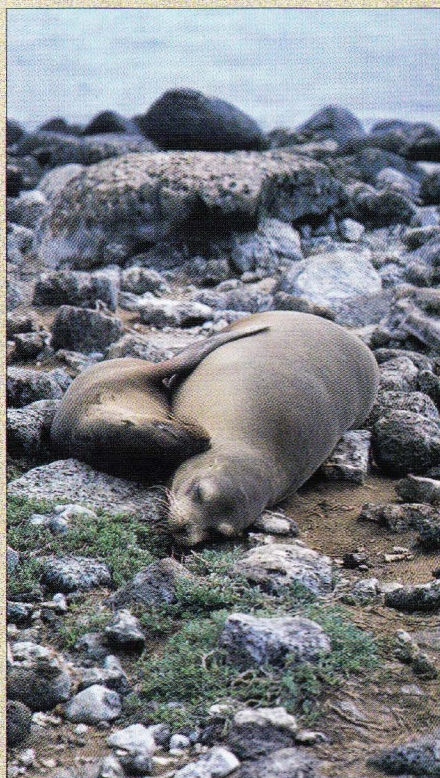
The challenge faced by islands is a microcosm of the essential challenge faced by all nations: to ensure that development is humane, just, and sustainable. Just as U.S. states act as laboratories for democracy, so, too, do islands act as laboratories for innovative experiments in sustainability, proving on a smaller scale that future economic systems need not collide with the natural world.

Islands have not always been given such an honored place at the political



Islands' small size increases their vulnerability not only to the loss of biodiversity, but also to destructive patterns of development, particularly where ecological warning signs have been ignored.

DAVID BRUCE COLEMAN, INC.



FILE PHOTO BY BRUCE COLEMAN, INC.

Sea lions bask on a Galapagos island: Darwin's island studies influenced his ideas on evolution.

table. Attitudes have changed since 1920, when the League of Nations refused admission of microstates (most of which were islands), terming them "lilliputian." The recent creation of the Alliance of Small Island States is proof of the emerging importance of this bloc of nations.

At the Earth Summit in 1992, 107 heads of government recognized the fragility and vulnerability of small islands. They acknowledged that islands warrant special consideration and assistance from the international community. In 1994 representatives of a hundred governments attended the first United Nations Global Conference on Small Island Developing States. Their aim was to illuminate—and create means of correcting—the threat development poses to the ecological balance historically enjoyed by the island states and territories.

In response to this challenge, EarthKind has created the Sustainable Islands Project. It will focus on promoting environmental education and protecting islands' endangered ecosystems, and encouraging the adoption of technologies

that will improve the quality of life for humans without degrading these priceless works of Creation.

"Islands are uniquely situated to act as harbingers of the future, places where an Earth ethic can take root and show the world a better way," said John A. Hoyt, president of EarthKind.

Civilization has long been enriched by lessons learned from these unique treasures of the natural world. The iguanas of the Galapagos Islands influenced Charles Darwin's ideas on evolution. Harvard entomologist E. O. Wilson's ten-year study on islands in the Pacific resulted in the impressive discovery that the ratio of the number of species to island size is constant. Dr. Wilson's analysis of island biogeography makes it clear that the smaller the area of continuous habitat, the faster it loses species. This finding has profound implications for determining the impact of human encroachment on continental parks and reserves.

Most endangered or extinct species of birds and mammals inhabit or inhabited islands where the human impact has been sudden, rather than gradual. Islands, therefore, have much to tell us about saving threatened and endangered species from extinction, where human development is responsible in whole or in part for that threat.

Islands' small size increases their vulnerability, not only to the loss of biodiversity, but also to destructive patterns of development, particularly when ecological warning signs are ignored. Recent analysis of pollen on Easter Island has shown that, at the time of its initial settlement, the island was covered with dense vegetation, including extensive woods. As the human population increased, trees were cut at such a rate that, by the year 1600, the island was almost completely deforested. The result was the collapse of one of the most advanced societies in the world. The Earth, too, has limited resources without which life as we know it will be impossible.

EARTH PRODUCTS

AN ALTERNATIVE TO ENTANGLEMENT

All of us have seen photographs of fish and other wildlife fatally entangled in the plastic yokes of beverage six-packs. Now an alternative is being offered by International Paper: the Triton paper beverage carrier. Strong enough to hold six cans, the Triton carrier is recyclable and biodegradable. A study conducted by the national testing center Woodlot Alternatives concluded that waterfowl can easily escape from the Triton carriers if they become entangled in any discarded as litter. Join with EarthKind in demanding products, like the Triton beverage carriers, that are kinder to the Earth and the animals. □

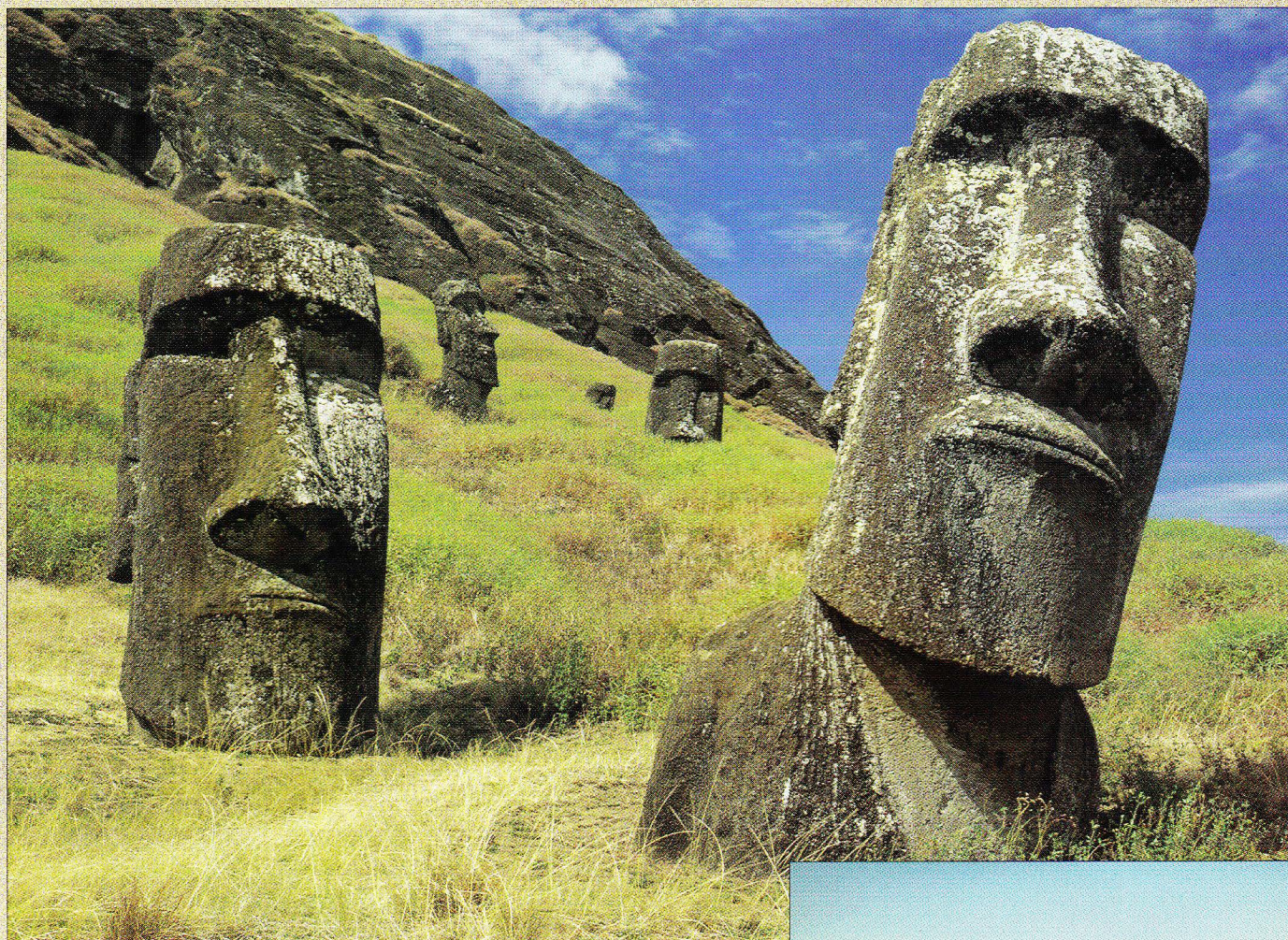


PHOTOGRAPH BY MAMMA IMAGES



INTERNATIONAL PAPER

Above, right: Plastic six-pack holders can endanger wildlife. Above, left: Triton's biodegradable paper carrier offers an escape route.



WOLFE/TONY STONE IMAGES

As its human population increased, Easter Island became almost completely deforested, and an advanced society eventually collapsed. Insert: Islands' wildlife is also vulnerable to human encroachment.

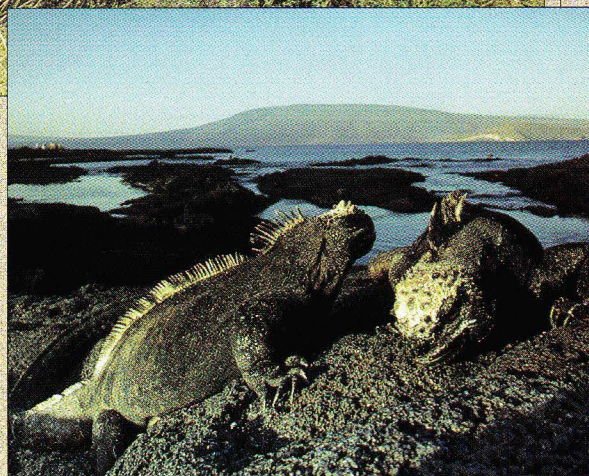
Islands' watery environment makes them particularly vulnerable to the threat of warming caused by the emission of greenhouse gases. This spring in Berlin, the First Conference of the Parties of the Framework Convention on Climate Change heard island nations sound the alarm: "Each tick of the clock could be time lost in saving some thirty small island nations from drowning in a sea of rising tides," said President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives Islands in a plea for reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Tuiloma Neroni Slade, Sa-

moan ambassador to the United Nations and the United States and vice chairman of the Alliance of Small Island States, made this observation: "We are the front-line states in the battle against climate change, being hit first and hardest by forces we had no role [in] unleashing."

Says Kirsten Ellis, coordinator of our Sustainable Islands Project, "The project recognizes that there is an increasingly urgent need to draw attention to the

**"ISLANDS ARE
UNIQUELY
SITUATED TO
ACT AS HARBIN-
GERS OF THE
FUTURE."**

*—John A. Hoyt
EarthKind*



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threats faced by many small island nations, some of which support the most fragile, unusual, and irreplaceable ecosystems on Earth. Like tropical rain forests, they have never been in greater peril. Are we willing to see their value and beauty disappear?"—*Jan A. Hartke, Esq., executive director, EarthKind (USA)*

ALLIANCE FOR JUSTICE

In every generation there are leaders who step forward to accept the challenge of their era. Some have even given their lives for a cause they term just. Chico Mendes worked on a plantation in Brazil as a rubber tapper, harvesting the milky liquid from the bark of rubber trees. When cattle ranchers wanted to destroy the trees to create temporary grazing land, Mr. Mendes organized eighty thousand rubber tappers to save the forest. Mr. Mendes became an internationally known leader, but recognition could not protect him from his adversaries, who killed him in his home in 1988. His example and his words live on: "At first I thought I was fighting to save the rubber trees, then I thought I was fighting to save the Amazon rain forest, now I realize I am fighting for humanity."

Mr. Mendes devoted his life to the effort to promote environmental justice, which seeks to address the problems of societies most vulnerable to environmental destruction and pollution, particularly those disenfranchised economically or politically. Environmental justice is a foundation stone in building a more humane society. Under the leadership of Claudia Menezes, Ph.D., president of EarthKind (Brazil), EarthKind is helping to formulate a vision that brings indigenous peoples together to save the beauty, diversity, and life of the planet.

In South America efforts are under way to save the vast Amazon rain forest and its animal species. Recently Dr.

Menezes met with Ruth Cardozo, Ph.D., wife of the president of Brazil, to discuss the importance of linking the concern for cultural survival of indigenous South Americans with the preservation of the natural world on which they have depended for centuries. Animals are threatened primarily by the degradation and destruction of the natural world. Scientists, alarmed by the terrifying rate of species extinction, are recommending greater involvement by indigenous peoples who have a vital interest in the preservation of their surrounding habitat. They are the first to be hurt and the hardest hit by ecological abuse. "If we are to arrest the dev-

astating loss of animal species, we must strengthen the local capacity of Indians who live in the forest. Cultural diversity is linked inextricably to biological diversity. We must ensure that environmental justice is afforded to Indians and local indigenous peoples, for they are often the best protectors of the primeval forests and the animals that depend upon the forests for their very survival," observes Dr. Menezes.

The concern for environmental justice extends beyond the forests of Brazil. It resonates whenever leaders of island nations warn that global warming could drown their countries. It arises whenever world health authorities deplore contaminated water that kills millions of children each year. It manifests itself whenever African leaders witness environmental abuses, such as overgrazing by livestock, that lead to desertification.

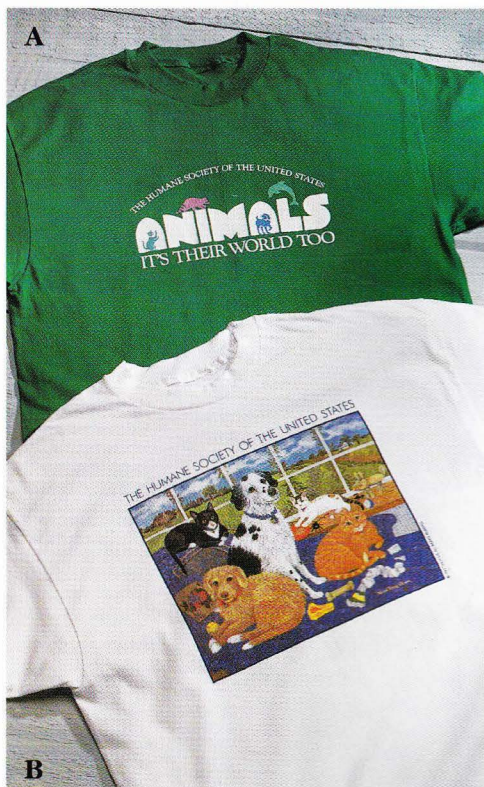
In the final analysis, environmental protection and animal protection cannot succeed unless people of all cultures and all walks of life are empowered to save themselves and their communities—including the animals and plants—and the air, water, soil, and forests that they share.
—Jan A. Harlike, Esq., executive director, EarthKind (USA)

Brazil's rain forest is a battleground for powerful economic interests and indigenous peoples. Environmental justice hangs in the balance.



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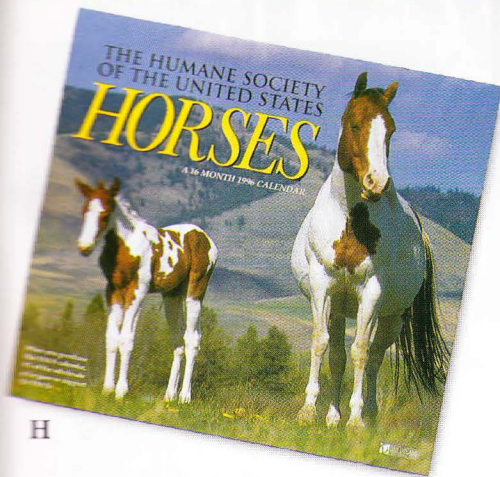
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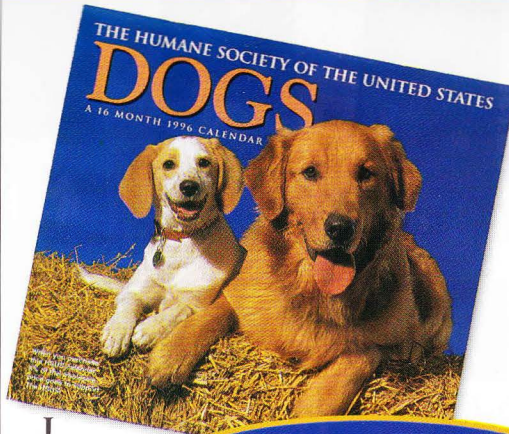


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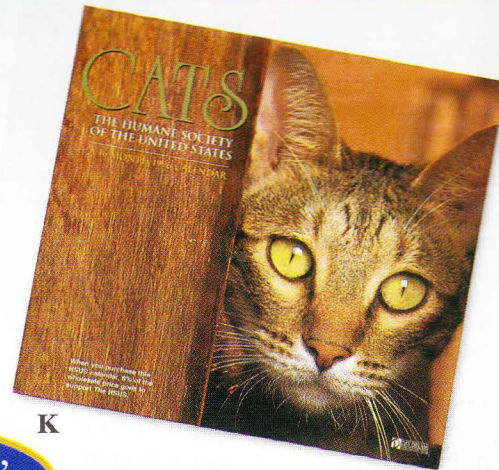
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